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27 DEC

THE NATIVITY

"COME, LET US ADORE"

Christians all over India and the world will offer prayers on Christmas Day, December 25th. which symbolizes the birth of Lord Jesus Christ.

Battle Of Teeth And Tail

(SEE PAGE 6)

Weather Permitting

★

BY B. R. BALIGA

IT is usual to end the announcement of a cricket match with a strange, typical expression. After giving you the details about the proposed match they make the whole thing conditional by stating that the match would take place weather permitting.

The phrase has always struck me as full of immense significance. There are certain phrases and expressions that act as keys to those inner vaults and chambers of our mind wherein lie shut up the universal apprehensions of our race. Strange fancies and fearful thoughts come rushing to the forefront and usurp the kingdom of our complacent soul. Our confidence in our own selves and our surroundings gets a terrific blow and the poor thing turns palsied and pale. All of a sudden we become aware that all things around us are wrapped in that dim dreadful veil—the veil of uncertainty.

To me the above phrase has always seemed to be a dreadful pointer to those immensities and certainties that make our life so petty and so uncertain. The phrase has always disturbed the quietude of my mind. And indeed it is an exciting experience to follow the implications of this reference to the caprices of weather.

●

It is simply understandable that weather should spoil so innocent an affair as a cricket match. But innocent or otherwise there is no pleading against weather. If the sky threatens and the weather frowns the match has to be postponed to some other day. And even this postponement is subject to the pleasure and fancy of the devilish weather.

That a match should have to be cancelled on account of weather and not for want of players or pitch is a highly disturbing experience. But then there is no escape from this tyranny. For weather forms the very condition of our existence and there is no possibility of a migration.

Say then that the gods are jealous and will not allow us even the most innocent of our joys. "Like Flies To Wanton Boys are we to the God's! They kill us for their sport", is perhaps the only thought where we can seek our relief. Of course this is but a helpless fidgeting couched in beautiful words and the relief so obtained is much more than tragic.

But then such is reality. And it stands there firm and obstinate. And so weather spoiling a cricket match is not simply significant but symbolic too

It brings to you a Truth which you must know and from which you have no escape.

It leads one to think about fate which is comparable to weather in its supreme indifference to human efforts and human aspirations.

Dismissing the poetic and therefore unreal idea of pathetic fallacy we can say that both are unconcerned over the falling of a sparrow or the fall of Caesar. Nothing can persuade them to give up their arbitrary attitude and the lesson that none can be wiser than fate may well be read in the announcement of a match to be held weather permitting.

It would be a very novel attempt to represent and develop the possibilities of certain events in history that were rudely strangled by the caprices of weather. What a thrilling experience it would be to read in such a new attempt about the Spanish Armada, Napoleon's march to Moscow, the Nazi bid for Stalingrad and the I.N.A. struggle at Kohima! The course of history would have taken a different turn at each of these junctures had weather permitted it. But fate intervenes and weather spoils.

I think a delightful treatment of the epic symbolism may well bear the phrase 'Weather Permitting' as its title. Pedants might frown and formalists might sneer but such an approach is sure to make the whole thing lucid and clear.

Man striving and destiny obstructing is the one solemn theme the epics of the world elaborate in their respective strain. And where else can you find this symbolism reflected with such a clarity as in the phrase mentioned above?

And yet all these reflections on the caprices of weather need not lead to a mere depressing effect. What they should do in the case of a right-thinking man is to modify his thoughtless and blind confidence in his own self. Thoughts such as these will only make him more sober and he will acquire that little resignation which men of action need. Once accustomed to stare at death and des-

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'GREATEST SHOW IN EUROPE'

Smith, N. E. A. Service, Inc.

WEEK-END FUN

"I want to be procrastinated at the nex' corner", said the Negro passenger to the bus conductor.

"You want to be what?" demanded the conductor.

"Don't lose your temper. I had to look in de dictionary myself befor' I found out dat 'procrastinate' means 'put off'."

*

An old lady went up to the beggar. As she handed him a coin she said: "Oh, my poor man, it must be dreadful to be lame. But, you know, it would be much worse if you were blind."

"You're telling me, ma'am", said the beggar. "When I was blind I got nothing but foreign coins."

*

"Now, ladies and gents", said the cheapjack, holding up a shilling, "here's a chance for everyone. A silver shilling—how much will you give me for it?"

As he expected, bids came quickly. Finally, a small boy said: "Elevenpence." "Very well, my lad," said the cheapjack, "the shilling's yours. Hand up your elevenpence."

The boy shook his head. "Take it out of the shilling and give me the change", he said.

*

A young mother watching her 10-year-old son and his little sister at play noticed that the two children engaged in an unusual sort of exercise. The boy was running around the garden, his arms outstretched, while the little girl raced after him, making an odd whining sound. For a while, the mother watched in silence, then she asked her little daughter what she was doing. The child explained that she was the sound of the supersonic plane imitated by her brother.

*

Buck Rogers and the comics help the youngsters keep up with science, and sometimes a bit ahead of it. When we were kids we played "war" by banging away at imaginary redskins. Then came World War I and the rapid-fire machine gun, which the kids imitated by a rat-tat-tat-tat-tat vocal effect.

The other day, we saw a juvenile mock battle done with projected weapons of the future. One lad aimed a stick at another and emitted a hissing z-z-z-z-z sound.

"Aw, drop dead", he yelled at the target, "you're *tried!*"

*

"I have a male canary and a female canary. How can I tell which is which?" asked a woman who had just entered the bird shop.

The proprietor suggested: "Just put a male worm and a female worm into the cage. You will find that the male canary will eat the female worm and the female canary will eat the male worm."

"But", said the woman, "how can I tell a male worm from a female worm?"

The man drew himself up haughtily. "Madam", he said, "this is a bird shop. Ask the man in the worm shop."

"There's a man outside", said the attendant at the asylum", "who wants to know whether we have missed any of our men patients lately."

"Why does he want to know that?" asked the doctor.

"Well, he says somebody has run off with his wife."

*

A Hollywood film star had had five wives, each of whom had promptly divorced him. He was now declaring his love to the prospective sixth.

"But I've heard some queer stories about you", said the girl.

"Don't worry about that", replied the star. "They're only old wives' tales."

*

A dapper little man applied for a separation order to be made out against his wife on the grounds of cruelty.

When asked by the magistrate if he could prove his case, he replied meekly: "One night I dreamt I won £20,000 in a football pool, and the following morning my wife nearly killed me for not putting it in the bank before I woke up."

*

A foreign delegate to the UN motored through New England and was reported to have been shocked by the "open display of sexmindedness in that part of the country."

When asked what he meant specifically, he said, "Well, as I drove along the highway, it confronted me again and again. First it was 'Soft Shoulders', then, 'Dangerous Curves', 'Five Gals for $1.00', 'Try Ethyl', and finally 'Watch Out for Children'."

*

The farmer had just finished spreading a load of particularly evil-smelling fertilizer.

"Will that stuff really stimulate plant growth?" a visitor from the city asked.

"Can't say for sure," was the thoughtful answer. "I have been putting it on like this year after year but I've never been able to figure out whether it actually stimulates things or ther it just so downright repulsive that they try their best to grow away from it."

*

When Lanny Ross bought a farm up in the Berkshire Hills, he decided to get right in and belong to the community. Among other things, he joined the local fire department.

One particularly pitch-black night, the alarm clanged and Lanny rushed to the fire. The firemen had gathered at a small house a couple of miles down the road and were leisurely unloading the old-fashioned fire equipment. Lanny grabbed the hose and began dragging it toward the house. It was too dark to see much but he could smell plenty of smoke. "Quick" he shouted, "turn on the water!"

"Easy there, fella", said the bearded old chief. "Let the fire burn up bright before we go to work on it. Can't hardly see what we're doin' in this dark."

Don Quixotes Of Cricket

★

BY R.K. DALAL

A college worthy of its salt must possess a Cricket Club and the Club must put forth players in the field to measure its prowess against other formidable college teams and so we had to take stock of the latent talents amongst our students and also professors who being commercially and economically minded souls didn't stand on a pedestal of their own, but made common cause with their students in the same spirit of camaraderie as fellows-in-arms.

As a preliminary to such stock-taking a fixture was arranged one fine Saturday afternoon, between the 'teachers' and the 'taught'. It was a sight memorable for its many curious incidents which does one's heart good to recall even at this distant date.

Inspite of the liberal invitation to all and sundry to join, only about 22 members responded. And out of 22 only 20 called on the field. So two outsiders were invited to give a helping hand. The two sides were captained by two youthful seniors. The match was really enjoyable, and still more enjoyable were the several incidents and rules invented for the purpose As the play progressed the anarchical spirit to be lawless with Rules progressed correspondingly. A newspaper reporter was attracted by our paraphernalia of a tent, a cricket kit, a lunch table, groaning under 'good cheer', but soon left as the play seemed to him less of 'cricket' and more of a Chinese puzzle. Some of the incidents snapped by our journalistic eye are reported here with necessary editing of course.

A player was given L.B.W. though he had not played the ball (according to the new M.C.C. Rule yet to be announced.) Another was given 'out' being caught behind the wickets, though he had not touched the ball. But as he had intended to play, but could not, intention of the batsman decided the issue.

A bowler picked up a ball thrown by a fieldsman from a boundary which was declared, rushed at the wickets, knocked down the stumps, and shouted 'how's that umpire' The batsman was out of crease, though the ball was dead. (The umpire was caught napping. He declared him 'out'.)

Most of the fieldsmen were allowed to stand wherever they liked and move on or off the field whenever they pleased. (Sort of freedom of independent action, I suppose!)

If a batsman played beyond his normal span of three overs, he was to be declared 'out' on an appeal even for hitting a ball correctly.

Balls were declared 'wide' only when they hit a mid-off fieldsman, instead of the wickets. All the rest of the balls were treated as off-break, leg-break, and head-break. Bodyline bowling was permitted as an emergency measure only. One feuder, during the progress of the game, had to be shouted at to make him run after the ball. He was taking an afternoon nap standing.

●

There was only one scorer for both the sides, (we had such confidence in him), who added, subtracted, and multiplied runs AD LIBITUM according as the batsman's hit pleased or displeased him.

Every player upon his return to the tent was put on oath by the scorer to verify and check up his score record.

L.B.W.s were given for balls that hit the batsman above the pads.

In case of some 'star' batsman all Rules of cricket, old and new, were for the time being suspended.

One promising player's boast was that he missed a century by a centure!

Some bowlers broke terribly a yard or two off the wickets.

Captain of either side was treated with CONSIDERATION (do not read or pronounce as "commiseration" even if you mean it!) as one was served UNDERHAND, the other was treated to mediumpaced overhand—both baby-hand, any way.

●

One umpire did a double job. He fielded as well as umpired.

Another umpire was umpiring by not looking at the wickets.

While umpiring a player caught the ball but was declared 'out', nevertheless.

Two batsmen were given 'out' for the reason, neither the batsman nor the bowler was able to understand, much less appreciate.

Once a wicket-keeper knocked the wickets with his left hand when the right had not even reached the ball.

Some batsmen batted twice as some fielded twice.

Once two batsmen, in sheer bewilder-

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THE HOODED KILLER

How Indian Medicinemen Tackle Snake-bites

BY U. C. CHOPRA

SURELY of all creatures on the face of the earth none is more detested and dreaded than the snake. Examination of the evidence shows this feeling to be unfair and unreasonable. Of the entire genus of snakes some two-thirds are entirely innocuous, and of the dangerous remainder nine out of ten will fly rather than fight, while the really aggressive venomous snakes can be numbered on one's fingers.

There are over 300 different species of snakes in India. If we separate those which are harmful to man from those which are not, we find that there are only forty terrestrial species which may be included in the former category. I exclude our sea-snakes; practically all of them are highly poisonous.

The more dangerous land snakes in India include two kinds of cobras, 12 kinds of Kraits, seven kinds of Coral snakes and 19 species of Vipers. All these are not deadly to man and as far as has been ascertained, there are in India only five kinds of land snakes which can kill a man. They are the King Cobra (Nia bungarus), the common Cobra (Nia tripudians), the common Krait (Bungarus caeruleus), the Phoorsa or saw-scaled Viper (Echis carinata), and the Russell's Viper (Vipera Russelli).

Poison Apparatus

Snakes are equipped with an efficient poison apparatus. If the mechanism of the snake's head is wonderful, the development of the poison apparatus is yet more marvellous. The snake's teeth are long, sharp and recurved. It must be remembered that the original object of this development was protective, to enable the snake to exist, with immunity from destruction. It became in the course of time a deadly peril to beasts and men.

A portion of the salivary gland, which lies behind the eye, was modified and transformed into the venom gland. From this a tube was laid along either side of the upper jaw, terminating in a papilla in the centre of the gum. A groove was formed in the base of the eye-teeth on either side of the jaw. These are in pairs and are the front teeth. Snakes with this arrangement are alluded to as having no teeth, across the front of the upper jaw. The groove, rudimentary at first, was extended in successive developments down to the tip of the fang, which also became through successive generations enormously enlarged.

Round the venom gland was found a powerful muscle which was inserted into the lower jaw, and this, when contracted, not only shuts the jaw, but propels the venom along the tube and expels it by the papilla. The contrivance is perfect and the venom driven deep into the heart of the wound. When a healthy, deadly snake thus bites, the chances of recovery are remote indeed.

Reserve Fangs Of Vipers

In the Vipers, the most highly specialised snakes, the poison apparatus has reached perfection. The fangs when not in use fold back by means of a hinge. They are encased in a sheath. When the snake opens its mouth to bite, the fangs spring out of the sheath automatically. They are bared, erect, ready for action.

Should the active fangs be damaged, there are reserve fangs—spare needles—ready to move into position to replace the damaged fang.

It is frequently stated that snakes spring at people. As a matter of fact, a snake cannot jump off the ground. The most it can do is to raise the fore-part, one-fourth of its body, and the typical Cobra does so.

Hindu System Of Treatment

As to the treatment for snake-bites, to many this would seem to be a well-worn-out subject. It is not so; for the bite of a venomous snake constitutes a serious medical emergency. To the series of nostrums, MANTRAS and charms, reputed to be a sure and certain cure against snake-bite there is no end. But I will here confine myself to a few remarks regarding the treatment of snake-bites as known to the Hindus of old, and chiefly to the people of Malabar, Travancore and Cochin.

It is said that since time immemorial the people of Malabar have been in possession of certain remedies for snake-bites which have always been found quite efficacious. Long ago, Sir Emerson Tenant, writing about the Malayalee immigrants in Ceylon, said that they held "that the seeds of strychnos nux vomica, if habitually taken, will act as a prophylactic against the venom of Cobra de capello." This seed is available in large quantities on the Malabar coast where the Nux Vomica tree is found almost as a wild growth. There are many other remedies known to the people of Malabar, though the strychnine cure is the one most highly valued.

Ancient Treatise

The Rishis of ancient India had written a number of treatises on Toxicology. Many of these old GRANTHAMS (palmyara leaf books) are extant, and partially mutilated copies of the same are found in Travancore, Cochin and Malabar. One such GRANTHAM called Lakshnamritam by Sundra Bhattacharia contains some very valuable information regarding snake-bite cures. According to this treatise, four main classes of snakes are mentioned, namely, Naga, Mandali or the Dabois, Tagilam or the Crotalidae, and Venthiran or the cross-breed. Of course, the naturalists have a different classification which is based on a consideration of the structure of the body, while the ancient Hindus had classified snakes according to the nature of the poison.

It may be of interest to note that in ancient Hindu medical works, different courses of treatment and different remedies have been laid down for the bites of various species of venomous snakes.

As regards the bite of a Cobra, which in most cases causes instantaneous death, the cure effected is generally with a pill, the chief ingredient of which is Physalis Flerenosa.

This is an Indian variety of the winter cherry to which are ascribed a good many medicinal properties, its roots and leaves being powerfully narcotic and alexipharmic.

Common sandal-wood mixed with some medicines and made into a Kashayam (decoction) is administered in the case of Daboia and Russell's Viper bites.

Dried ginger forms the chief ingredient in a potion specially prepared as a cure for the bite of the Krait. Some of the medicines are kept as a family secret.

First Aid

It is usual as a preliminary procedure to give the patient a few grains of black pepper to chew. This is done to ascertain whether the person bitten is conscious or not.

Immediate sucking of the bite-surface has at times been found to be an easy cure. This is done to take away the blood before the poison gets freely into the blood.

A stone called "snake stone" is generally applied for this purpose to the surface of the wound. This has got the power of drawing the blood from the wound. The stone is described as the Pietra di Cobra, so named by the Portuguese. It is said to be found in the heads of most venomous serpents. These stones are of grey colour with dark streaks, of light weight and polished surface, and of the consistency of horn. Most of such stones seen with snake-charmers are not genuine ones.

Action On Nerves

The action of the snake poison is directly on the nerve centres and the most important item in its treatment is to invigorate the weakened nerves. According to the ancient system, the first thing to be done is to apply certain medicines to the eyes. Pills, ointments and juices of certain herbs are used. This application of the medicine to the eyes is considered to serve two purposes, first to stimulate the nerves and secondly to minimise the effect of the poison by its action on the brain.

In most cases this medicine is a pill which is said to be a compound of dried ginger, black pepper, white onion and asafoetida.

This is made into pills and dried in the shade. It must be applied to the eyes in the juice of betel leaf. The stimulus effected will partly prevent

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Left: The expanded hood of the Cobra gives a warning.

Bottom: The open jaws of the King Cobra showing the poison fangs.

Right: The poisonous viper, which is an equally efficient killer.

MALAYALEE REMEDY USED IN CEYLON

'MANTRAMS' AND CHARMS NOT YET OBSOLETE

'TEETH' VERSUS 'TAIL'

What Ails British Effective Army

THAT Britain, with twice as many troops as before the war, has fewer than half as many divisions, puzzles her allies and delights possible enemies.

The reasons are explained in this article by the world's leading writer on military affairs, Capt. Basil Liddell Hart. He points out that conscription in Britain has proved a costly failure when compared with the former Regular Army system, and that a substantial increase in the number of Regulars is necessary to create more divisions.

An illuminating comparison is made with the Soviet organisation of divisions—with more "teeth" and less "tail"— and Capt. Liddell Hart advocates that not only Britain, but other Western Powers, should learn from German and Russian experience.

BY CAPT. LIDDELL HART

AT the beginning of August the British Government announced, in reply to the American request for information, that it had drafted a new programme to spend £3,400 million on defence in the next three years—an average of over £1,100 million a year. But the Government has failed so far to enlighten the puzzled public as to why the defence is so weak after all the vast sums— totalling over £4,000 million— that have been spent on it during the last five years?

In the last Defence Debate, at the end of July, Mr. Shinwell, Minister of Defence, said that Russia's present "peacetime" army numbers 2,800,000 men, and that she "could double this number on mobilisation". Still more ominously impressive was his statement that she has "some 175 active divisions, of which one-third are mechanised and tank divisions comprising about 25,000 tanks." He emphasised that "an appreciable number" of these divisions were "at immediate readiness in the Soviet Zone of Germany".

MR. CHURCHILL RECKONED THAT RUSSIA COULD "LAUNCH OVER 80 DIVISIONS UPON US WITHOUT FURTHER MOBILISATION." THAT ESTIMATE MAY BE CLOSE TO THE MARK.

Mr. Shinwell did not say how many divisions the Western powers had available to oppose any such attack. Mr. Churchill, like M. Reynaud of France, put it at "a total of twelve."

That estimate is over the mark. There are only seven complete Allied divisions in Western Germany, and of that handful the three French ones are poorly equipped.

It can hardly be expected that such a scanty force could cover the 600-mile front between the Alps and the North Sea, or withstand attack at odds of ten to one against it.

Only Two Divisions

Britain contributes two of the divisions— a very meagre amount. She has no organised divisions at home with which she could reinforce the pathetically weak defence of the West. Nor has she other reserves available. There is one division at the east end of the Mediterranean, the only other permanent division now existing, and it has to cover all the risks that may arise in the Middle East. It is an absurdly small insurance for such a vast area, and obviously cannot be taken away for use elsewhere.

When the Chinese Communist threat to Hong-Kong developed last year the British War Office had to "scrape the barrel" to reinforce the garrison there with a force equivalent in strength to one division.

Now that the Korean emergency has arisen, the War Office has had to appeal for volunteers and to take two battalions away from Hong-Kong in order to furnish a token force for Korea, in response to the urgent call of the United Nations and the U.S.A. for assistance there. Such a self-revealed evidence of our deficiencies must be very amusing to Stalin, who has a keen sense of humour.

Yet we have nearly 400,000 men in the Army. Approximately half are Regulars, and the remainder conscripts under the National Service scheme. From that large total we produce only three divisions, or four if the improvised division garrisoning Hong-Kong is counted. A division comprises some 18,000 men on the British or American scale—which is more lavish than the Russian, or the German wartime scale. Four divisions is a very small product from the number of men now serving in the Army.

Stalin's Question

Before the war Britain maintained an Army barely half the present size, but entirely composed of Regulars. It cost the taxpayer less than a third of what we have been spending on the Army in the last few years.

Yet in 1939 there were nine divisions, and a tenth was being formed.

While they had to be completed with reservists before they could take the field against Germany, they were trained as fighting formations— a very important asset in preparation for war.

Moreover, they were capable of being despatched at short notice to deal with guerrilla action in overseas territories or a threat of infiltration.

For example, following the 1936 spread of trouble among the Arabs a force of two divisions was provided for Palestine— with less difficulty than when last year a relatively smaller fraction of the Army's strength was despatched to Hong-Kong.

The fact that Britain can put only two divisions on the Continent, with none at home ready to reinforce them, is so slight a deterrent to invasion as to be a heavy handicap on the chances of preserving peace. It is the more detrimental because the Russians are particularly apt to reckon a country's strength in terms of "divisions". In conferences during the last war Stalin habitually emphasised this factor in his searching questions as to what the Western powers could do.

Indeed, when one of the Allied representatives referred to the Pope's influence, Stalin brusquely interjected: "The Pope? How many divisions has he?"

Inefficient And Uneconomic

The present paucity of fighting formations is accompanied by a paucity of new fighting equipment. In 1939 nearly 40 per cent, of the Army's budget was devoted to such equipment, whereas in the last three years little more than 10 per cent. of the total outlay has been spent on renewing it. In view of the much increased cost of any item of equipment today compared with 1939 it can be realised how scanty has been the provision of new equipment.

The bulk of the money has gone on the day-to-day maintenance of the number of men in the Army—in pay, food, clothing, sundries, and movement. This absorbs nearly 60 per cent. of the total outlay, compared with 30 per cent. before the war. "Movements" from place to place have cost over £20 million a year compared with £2 million before the war. That ten-fold increase is the most striking example of the extravagance that results from using short-term conscripts for garrison duty overseas.

Here we come to the causes why so few divisions ready for action are produced from such a large number of men, and such vast sums of money. The most obvious difference between the pre-war and the present Army is that the former produced twice as many divisions from half the number of men. But there is also a fundamental difference of organisation between the two—the former was purely professional, whereas the latter is based on a mixed system, half Regular and half conscript. It is thus a reasonable deduction that in this difference of organisation lies the cause of such a poor production of effective fighting power. The mixture, clearly, is inefficient and uneconomic.

Conscription Fallacy

While conscription should, in theory, be the cheapest and simplest way of producing the largest possible fighting force, it has in practice proved to have the reverse effect—as five years experience of it as a peacetime system has shown. It has diminished the Army's ready capacity to meet an emergency, and has also been very expensive.

By the time that conscripts are sufficiently trained to be fit for active use, their remaining period of service is not sufficient to yield a good dividend, especially where it is a case of shipping them out to garrison some distant territory and shipping them back again. At the same time the mixture is detrimental to the best use of the Regulars. All too large a proportion of these are occupied in training the conscripts—more than ten times as many as were needed before the war to train the intake of Regular reservists. Still larger numbers of Regulars are occupied in "caretaker" jobs at home and abroad. The enlarged size of the Army has multiplied the scale of its administration, and these duties fall on the Regulars. A far smaller proportion than before the war are available for use in fighting formations.

A supplementary cause of the present scarcity of divisions is the increase in the size of the Army's "tail" in relation to its "teeth".

To some extent that is an inevitable consequence of mechanisation and the growing complexity of the Army's technical requirements. But it has developed also from the way that conscription conduces to a wasteful use of manpower. We have never recovered from the extravagance that was fostered among military planners by the wartime feeling that they had an unlimited call on the nation's manpower. Establishments were expanded on a lavish scale, and when the pinch came it proved hard to cut down the vast administrative staffs, whereas the fighting units were shrunk by casualties. Much of the present swelling of the Army's "tail" is a legacy of that period, and is unnecessary.

Fewer Commitments

Government spokesmen often assert that Britain needs an Army much bigger than pre-war in order to meet her post-war "commitments" overseas. From this they proceed to argue that conscription, whatever its drawbacks, is necessary to furnish the number of troops required. At the same time they plead our overseas policing commitments as an excuse for the scarcity of organised divisions. These statements are based on false reasoning and wrong facts— while being self-contradictory.

Britan's oversea policing commitments are much reduced in comparison with pre-war. The withdrawal from India, Egypt and Palestine relieved the British Army of the three commitments that absorbed the bulk of the forces employed overseas before the war. The evacuation of Shanghai and Tientsin is a further relief.

In Malaya the threat from Japan has disappeared, and although internal trouble has grown, we now have the service of a Gurkha division to economise the burden on our own forces.

More important, the disappearance of the menace of Mussolini's Italy and aggressive policy has relieved most of the former strain of providing defence for Malta, Gibraltar, the Sudan and Somaliland. On balance, the need for widespread garrison forces is much reduced.

Britain's only fresh commitments since the war are the occupation of Germany, Austria and Trieste. But these are really advanced positions for her own defence. What she needs there are operational divisions rather than scattered garrisons for military policing duty. But that is just what her present military system is failing to provide. The same is true of the Middle East situation.

Two Years Too Little

Moreover, officialdom has given an exaggerated emphasis to Britain's oversea "commitments"—so covering up its own mismanagement. Only

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STALIN'S POSER IS WHAT COUNTS

'IN MID-AIR'

Page in 'The Louisville Courier-Journal'

MRINALINI ON DANCE MISSION TO EGYPT • New Ballet Based On Mermaid Story

SHRIMATI Mrinalini Sarabhai and her troupe of Darpana dancers have left India on a cultural mission to Egypt and will be giving recitals of Indian dance this week at the Opera House, Cairo.

Indo-Egyptian relations are as old as the Pyramids and the Pharaohs, and in recent times, India looked to Egypt for inspiration during her freedom struggle. Smti. Mrinalini's dance mission gives a concrete shape to Free India's desire to strengthen this "entente" with Egypt. The dance tour has been arranged jointly by the Indian and Egyptian Governments and, coinciding as it does with the visit of Indian editors to Egypt, it marks a new approach in our foreign contacts.

Art Scores

More can be achieved in the field of international understanding by art and culture than by mere diplomacy. Smti. Mrinalini is well qualified for the job. She has been a keen student of the classic dance and has acquired proficiency in Bharat Natya and Kathakali. She hails from a family which has made a name in the country's freedom fight by suffering and sacrifice.

Her mother, Smti. Ammu Swaminathan, is a pioneer of women's liberation movement and as a devout follower of Mahatma Gandhi has often seen jail life. She is now a member of Indian Parliament and has often been deputed by the Government on UNESCO and other foreign missions. Her sister is the famous Captain Lakshmi, one time Commandant of the Rani of Jhansi Regiment founded by the late Mr. Subhas Bose as a wing of the I.N.A.

Mrinalini had no fascination to the tumult and shouting of politics and took to the call of the Indian renaissance. A student of art and dance at Tagore's Santiniketan, she subsequently developed a fondness and flair for the classical dances and mastered the art of Bharat Natya and Kathakali under renowned masters. For some time, she partnered Ramgopal and helped him in dance portrayals. She subsequently formed her own troupe and orchestra and began to compose ballets of a very high order.

European Honours

Last year Mrinalini made an extensive dance tour of Europe and visited London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Paris, Switzerland, Stockholm and Copennagen among other capitals. Her solo dances and ballets like "Manushya", "Vasanta Vijayam", "Abhisarika" and "Upagupta" captivated European mind and proved to be box hits. They won plaudits from eminent artists, connoisseurs of the dance, art and film producers.

The great sculptor, Epstein, was eloquent of the sculpturesque content of Bharat Natya, and especially its statuesque poses and fluid bodily movements. He invited Mrinalini to sit for a head study. Massine, the famous ballet dancer and choreographer, was a woolesogger for "Mudra" and "Abhinaya", the symbols and gestures of the Kathakali style.

Herbert Marshall, the film producer, admired the compact story content, dramatic quality and aesthetic excellence of Indian dances. Actors like Dame Sybyl Thornayke and Lewis Casson and literateurs like E. M. Foster and Louis Macneice became her dance fans and frequently attended her shows. Her triumph in Paris was so phenomenal that she was recalled for another season. She was awarded a medal by the Paris Archives of Dance and is the first Easterner to receive that coveted honour. Paris papers covered her recitals in extenso and advised French opera stars to study the footwork, mime and movements of Kathakali and adapt them for their own shows.

Her visit was not without its effect on Paris fashions. Dress designs and Ajanta patterns in the Buddhist ballet "Upagupta" attracted sartorial Paris, and the "big bun hair style" of the women of the period pictured in Ajanta frescoes gave a new note to the fashionable Parisians for their hair do.

The Indian drum, Mridang, and string instruments like Veena found new votaries. It looked as if the Indian dance was a mobile culture centre, radiating its influence on all aspects of life.

Smti. Mrinalini Sarabhai in a Bharat Natya dance sequence.

New Ballets

After her return from Europe, Mrinalini extensively toured India and Ceylon for recitals and was acclaimed a great ballerina. Among her ballets, "Manushya" is the story of Man from the cradle to the grave. The pranks of childhood, first reactions to nature and environments are delightfully portrayed. As a child, he looks into a pool of water, sees his own shadow and gets excited about it. The infantile wonder and surprise is well brought out in facial gestures and twittering eye movements. Next comes the schooling scene when he is initiated into a Kathakali school where he learns first steps, movements, leaps and footwork and the full vocabulary of action for which Kathakali is famous. Even sports and games give a period touch to the episode.

In his lonely world, the first woman enters in sylvan settings with a ball dance, simple in movements and dexterous in execution, which Kathakali has stylised as a fine art. The first meeting of the man and the woman in the game is a fine study in expression, the feminine charm ultimately telling on the mere man. It leads to funny complications and finally resolves into marriage.

The man prepares for the battle of life by conquering fear, anger, and greed but is however overwhelmed by the mighty forces of hunger and oppression rampant in the new society. He dies in battle soliloquising that it is more than one man's job and quoting the Bhagwat Gita that he will have to be born again to finish his work.

Modern Appeal

The ballet is grand in conception, with modern appeal as it deals with the present day problems. It is about to have its two hundredth run after its inaugural premiere by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, and there is special request from Egypt for its presentation. Though generally designed in Kathakali technique, it has no symbolism or esoteric significance. It is a straightforward portrayal in dance of life as it is. Another item in her repertoire for Egypt is "Abhisarika", a fulldress ballet in Bharat Natya style.

This theme from Rajput miniatures and paintings depicting amorous emotions and surging feelings of a love-lorn lassie in search of her lover has been transmuted into a poetry of motion and a Saga of rhythm. Among her news compositions for Egypt, the most prominent are "Usha and Aniruddha" in Kathakali technique, "Alli Arjuna" in folk dance type and "Matsya Kanya", a mermaid story.

The last theme has been taken from Jaimini wherein Arjun falls in love with the mermaid "Chitra" and indulges in underwater sports to win her. It is a forty-minute ballet. Chitra doing Bharat Natya and Arjun Kathakali. The background decor and fine dress designs for Chitra are sartorial marvels, for which not a little credit should go to Mrinalini.

Pioneer Of Dance

Mrinalini stands for high ideals in dance. She is a traditionalist to the core, and though she uses different styles of dance technique to give variety, tempo and mood, she does not mix them. Cocktail improvisations are an anathema to her, as she believes that traditional dance technique has a rich vocabulary of expression and movements.

She freely draws from Hindu mythology, Buddhist scriptures and folklore to make ballets of gaiety and variety. Her choreography is totally Indian and she scrupulously maintains beauty of the line and artistic groupings. Dress designs and decor for ballets are refreshingly original. As a rule, Mrinalini prefers the subdued colours for the flashy and the colour scheme beautifully fits with the theme. So her ballets have a streamline finish, and the terpischorean effect is catchy. She is a member of the Syndicate of Dance and Music of the Baroda University, and through her efforts she has succeeded in introducing dancing in the curriculum of studies. It is first of its kind in India. She is the founder of Darpana in Ahmedabad, a non-profit making organisation to promote education in the arts of dance, drama and music. Through Darpana, she strives to put the dance of India on the map of the world.

—K. A. CHIDAMBARAM.

Science And Legend

WAS THERE NO VENUS BEFORE 3,000 B. C.?

THERE now seems to be almost a tradition that every few years produces an odd and well-nigh unclassifiable book on the structure of the universe. Readers interested in such oddities of literature will remember Charles Fort's book Lo!, which created a furore some years ago, and Mr. H. S. Bellamy's more recent MOONS, MYTHS, AND MAN. And the latest work of this type to emerge is Dr. Immanuel Velikovsky's WORLDS IN COLLISION (Gollancz, 15s.), which has created a tremendous sensation in America, and may perhaps repeat that sensation on this side of the Atlantic, writes John Rowland in John O'London.

It appears in the U.S.A. that one of the most amazing events in the publishing world for a generation was the sudden switching of the book from the American firm of Macmillan's to Doubleday's — a change of publisher by a best-seller that had already reached a total of fifty-five thousand copies. All sorts of rumours have circulated in New York as to the reason for the change, one being that various educational bodies threatened to boycott Macmillan's text-books if they continued to sponsor Velikovsky's work. No Englishman can, of course, come to any conclusion on this, though on the surface it sounds unlikely.

The book itself, judging by internal evidence, is not the kind of volume which would infuriate educationists and scientists to the point of boycott.

Main Theory

Its central thesis is that all kinds of events in astronomy and legend, in archaeology and religion, can be explained by a comparatively simple main theory. That theory is that, almost within historic times, the earth went through the tail of a comet, and that the comet, by the combined effects of gravitation and electrical turbulences, was twisted out of its original orbit, eventually becoming a planet — none other than that which we now know as Venus!

Expressed thus briefly and bluntly the theory probably appears in the last degree fantastic and impossible. But Dr. Velikovsky makes the whole thing sound plausible enough. For instance, there are many known facts which suggest that, in times that are recent enough, in the astronomical sense, the earth has gone through some truly overwhelming change.

The ice ages, now geologically well established, occurred with surprising suddenness. Indeed, the ice arrived so suddenly that

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WORLD NEEDS HIM MORE THAN EVER

Christ Holds Torch Of Peace

BY S. H. JHABVALA

TODAY well-nigh two thousand years ago the white Star of great world Peace heralded to humanity the birth of a great Soul, to use a Carlylean phrase, that was to teach the message of civilisation based upon not the Everest ambition of man towards acquisition of power as the motive of man towards world-peace, but meekness, humility and piety as the instruments to reach the goal.

Europe the sanctuary of a hundred Popes, and a million cardinals that flourished since Christ first revealed the Gospel to a blinded world, has rejected the Christ that was; Asia perhaps has awakened to the realities of the great Master's teachings, Gandhian India being its living instance. Shall Asia of the Christ's birth once again lead the world towards the Star of Peace? Will not Christ find his redivivus in the soil of his birth?

"Behold! Nations are as a drop of a bucket," proclaimed Isaah at the birth of humanity. Two thousand years ago Christ defined "nations" as the poor, the exploited and the down-trodden. Two great complexes of historical conditions murdered civilisation based on righteousness of endeavour by man—growth of helpless and hopeless proletariat, and of industrial and commercial exploitation in territories adjacent to the birthplace of Christ—Jesursalem, Alexandria, Antioch extended as far as the wild aristocracies of Athens and Rome—and the other, mingling of moral ideas of the powerful Jewish race with the philosophy and theology of renovated Greek culture. Christ came on the scene to re-orientate human principal—parallels of which may be exemplified in Czarist Russia of the age of Tolstoy or pre-Gandhian India full of walls of caste-ridden Hinduism, added to the groans of combined Hindu-Muslim proletariat. He opened his lips first to the higher levels of society with the message of Repentance— "Repent ye-for the kingdom of Heaven is at hand". They laughed at the new Messiah; but with Faith born out of the sinless traditions of sincerity, inspired by a lofty purpose of salvation of mankind—faith in "my Father that art in Heaven"—he entered the region of his own genius, calling upon fisherman like Peter and Andrew, workers, peasants and the vast mass eating the dust of poverty, to "Follow me", so that within a short space of time a huge congress of men and women bursting into new light and new space—from Galelee, Decapolis, Jerusalem, Judea, and from beyond the river Jordan—assembled under his white coloured banner beaconing nations to the dawn of a great peace. Neither Security Councils, nor General Assemblies of the United Nations of the modern brand brought about that Love, that Peace, and that Unity among mankind which Christ did by his uttered Word. And what was it?—that immortal poetry of man's inward soul—that which Gandhi sang on the banks of Sabarmati in more recent times and more more nearer in our own country —"Blessed are the poor in spirit; for theirs is the kingdom of Heaven. Blessed are they that mourn; for they shall be comforted Blessed are the weak; for they shall inherit the earth. Blessed are they which do hunger and thirst after righteousness for they shall be filled etc."

But the Church grew out of the word and mingled with the blood and bones of vicious materialism Christ everywhere condemns; dependence upon the rich increased. You cannot reconcile the latter now inherent in modern Christianity with its natural devotion to poverty of which Christ was the manifest symbol.

What Priests Did

Priests made the Church, and in the name of Chirstianity Copernicus was excommunicated, Galelio was humiliated, and Bruno was even burnt on the stake.

Christ's word does not denounce knowledge, though he worked miracles on the inspiration of faith.

It is unfortunate to be knowing, said Buckle, for with growing knowledge and progressing science, Christ's teaching began to wane into a protestantism of thought. Luther refined Christianity but also blurred the catholicism of the great Master's spirit. "Ye cannot serve God and mammon. Therefore, I say unto you, Take no thought for your life what ye shall eat or what ye shall drink; nor yet for your body, what ye shall put on. Is not the life more than meat, and the body more than raiment?" "Lay not up for yourselves treasures upon earth, where dust and moth doth corrupt, and where thieves break through and steal. For where your treasure is there will your heart be also."

There were the Sadducees and Pharisees—the ilk of the modern black-marketeers and Jewish hoarders —in days when Christ preached in the Temple, in the streets and in the open market. When they would not improve he whipped them and drove them out of "The Temple of my Father."

To him the State was merely mercy but it administered justice and love above all. Once a prostitute touched the helm of his garment in search of salvation; his disciple brushed her aside: Christ turned round to see the noise and invited her to go near him to receive his blessing. Calling her "my sister". That was true social service to the most heinously condemned section of our modern society. How do we reclaim her? Only with theories of her welfare, scarce with any adroit approach to her very soul to recuperate her wearied soul.

How vain is life! the Vedant has proved it, and Christ first among mankind twenty centuries ago, raised his heavenly finger pointing to lay up treasures in Heaven. Epicurus therefore, sang in one of his soul-stirring hymns:-

Tissue by tissue to a soul he (man) grows
As leaf by leaf the rose becomes a rose:
Tissue from tissue rots and as the sun
Goes from the bubbles when they burst he goes

From China

The history of civilisation, however, credits China and her great philosophers with delivering to humanity the message of True Life three thousand years before Christ.

China, the oldest and yet the youngest nation in the world had her Buddhism, even her Mahommedanism—the former dwelling on the empress of knowledge, the latter on the force of faith, for Mohammed protested that there was no knowledge beyond the sacred Quoran. China therefore, had her Lao tze, Tao, and Confucius.

It was the first that transmitted the immortal edict of great human virtue that Christ based his while Bible upon and on which Gandhiji and Tolstoy laid down the foundations of fight with the forces of evil in man to lead him on along the long un-trodden path of spiritual freedom, culminating in the virtual freedom of their respective countries from the shackles of slavery.

Requite injury with kindness To the good I would be good; to the evil I would also be good, in order to make them good; keep behind and you shall be put in front: he that humbles himself shall be preserved. He who is great makes humility his base. Do nothing by self-will, but rather conform to the Infinite Will, and every thing will be done for you." So preached Lao-tse to the ancestors of the most virile of modern nations of the world 5,000 years ago; and Christ the Jewish saint that followed 2,000 years later reiterated the same virtue to unlistening mankind—the barbarian that still full of vanity and pride fought to death of God's beautiful earth.

The Right Way

"He that shall tie the lace of his servant he shall be master"

And again. "And why beholdest thou the mote that is in thy brother's

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BRIDGING THE GULF?

Vicky in 'The London News-Chronicle'

IMBIBE RAMANA SPIRIT

By B. V. Narasimha Swami

THIS is the day for celebration of the 71st anniversary of a blessed event, the ushering of the Light of Lights into an earthern lamp later named Venkataraman of Tiruchuzhi. It took many years of infancy for the light to realise its proper place and mission. Divine destiny in the 16th year of its existence brought it to Arunachalam, where kindred or properly attuned spirits contacted it, and where gradually the light filtering through the surrounding haze of intellectual dullness or denseness or even antagonism, spread its benign influence to hundreds or even thousands.

Ramana Spirit

All are not equally responsive or receptive to such subtle influence; and it is no wonder that while some rapturously acclaimed it to be the messenger or carrier of Light Divine, others failed to see in it anything different from the thousands of dull and dark human specimens, which surrounded it there. It is always the sensitive few that have special faculties and special receptivity that discover divinity in the human cage and proclaim it for the benefit of the world. After 71 years of earthly life, in 1950 A.D. the Ramana Vehicle beat its last stroke of organic life. The Ramana Spirit was lost to mortal view—leaving many to mourn its loss. But really there is nothing to mourn when a saint or avatar casts off his mortal coil. The earthly mould has only a limited term. The separation of the spirit from the "Parthiva Sarira" is necessary to complete the spirit's mission. Perception of the Divine in man begins with a fleshy sheath which at first and for a long while hampers its play. The butterfly must leave its watery abode and fly into the air in the full sunlight to fulfil its nature.

The fly that has flown away from the water is mourned by its mates under water, but is not dead. It has only reached fulness of life and light. But how shall the enlightened survivors make use of the bird or fly that has flown away. The Gurn or the Divine flame at which they kindled their own torches, can still keep up their warmth and light.

A personality is not really the body, however necessary the body lamp may be to enclose and preserve the light of personality. The essence of personality is the Spirit. Feeble spirits, when properly contacting the original body lamp catch the fire. Thenceforward it is the look out of the new to keep up the Vestal Fire and fan it into a blaze. This is the true service of the old upkeep of the Guru Parampara. The stern laws of Nature "The old order changeth yielding place to new, and God fulfills himself in many ways" is really beneficial to a changing and evolving world

It is alike our duty and interest today to frequently recall particulars of Ramana's enlightening, enlivening and inspiring influence to keep his memory green for the spiritual benefit of ourselves and posterity. This Bombay Celebration and similar celebrations elsewhere are performing that duty. I wish them all success and many happy returns for many a year.

Recall His Message

Before closing this message, it is our duty to note one of the best ways of securing this consummation devoutly to be wished. Ramana's cry "See and know yourself." Inquire constantly "WHO AM I". "Have perpetual Atma Vichara" is still dinning in our ears. Let us all heed it. Let us dive daily into the innermost recess of our soul. Let us have positive felicitous perception of the Shanti, Calm awareness that constitutes our Being. The negative portion (NETI) is the preliminary spade work. By dint of months' and years' labour of repeated inward search, let us first get rid of the obsession that these outer sheaths of Anna, Prana and Manas and Budhi are ourselves. At present we are only these empirical selves, as with them alone we are identifying ourselves. Let us study them thoroughly and by unflagging zeal go beyond these, by his grace, to realise ourselves as the Transcendental Atman. This is the direction of Ramana and of Sai Baba. It is thus that we continue to receive the spiritual help of these blazing Suns beyond the Veil.

—Message sent to the Ramana Satchidananda Samaj, Bombay for the Ramana Jayanti Souvenir.

The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

The Discovery Of Lithography

MANY of the greatest advances in human knowledge were the result of the purest chance. Roentgen left a key lying on a photographic plate below which was a radio-active substance, found the plate taking the imprint of the key, and discovered X-rays. The importance of this accident need not be stressed, because, among other things, it paved the way for the researches of Madame Curie, and—ultimately—to the invention of the atomic bomb.

There are not many who are familiar with the name of Alois Senefelder. But this man was responsible for a great advance in the development of printing. Many of the stamps that adorn the collections of philatelists the world over, would never have been produced by lithography if a series of disconnected happenings had not enabled Senefelder to discover the process.

Senefelder was studying law when his father died. He had to fend for himself and tried his hand at various trades, among them acting and writing. Not having money enough to get his books published, he thought of setting up his own press. At that time most printing was done by the copperplate process. The engraving on the plate is reversed and in order to get accustomed to it, Senefelder one day practised on a soft piece of limestone which he had brought for grinding his ink.

One day, when he was hard at work practising to write backwards, his mother came and asked him to write out a bill for some cloths. Having neither pen nor paper at hand, he scribbled it on the limestone instead. Some days later, he was wondering if there was no method by which the writing on the stone could be made to stand in relief. He put wax round the edges of the stone he was using, and covered its surface with nitric acid.

The acid bit through the stone; all except where it was covered with the greasy printing ink. The result was that the letters stood up, were able to take the ink and to register impressions. He had to spend several years in further experiments before the process could be used at all on a commercial scale, but lived to see his accidental discovery bear fruit. In substance Alois Senefelder's method of lithography was the same then as it is now.

If his mother had not asked him to prepare a washing bill, the famous East India issues of 1854, among others, would never have been printed by lithography. Till Senefelder's time, pictorial reproduction was a tedious and long-drawn process. He streamlined and simplified it.

Forthcoming 'Weddings'

IRAN is to issue a special set of stamps to commemorate the forthcoming marriage of the Shah Mohammed Raza to Soraya Esfandiari Bakhtiari. On the occasion of his marriage to the sister of King Farouk of Egypt, a beautiful set was issued honouring the event. The more recent issues of Iran have been printed very well, and it is expected that there will be great demand for these stamps.

Royal weddings are no new thing to the collector. When King Farouk of Egypt was married, a beautiful specimen was issued that is already a rather highly priced rarity. Leichtenstein is also responsible for some charming stamps when Prince Francis Joseph II was married to the countess Georgina von Wildzeck in 1943.

Most collectors are familiar with the three stamps issued when Prince Humbert of Italy wed Princess Marie Jose in 1930. The Royal Wedding stamps of Albania issued in 1938 show the ill-fated Zog and his Italian bride, and make a charming display.

How To Exchange Rarities

Here is a letter from a gentleman from Kovilakathinpadam. He seems to have celebrated Christmas before its time!

Dear Kung,

My grandma always told me that stamp collecting is bunk. I am inclined to agree with her. I might sound biased, but I have good reason to be. In a weak moment, I parted with some of the rarest stamps in the world. The one puttan surcharged on the one-and-three-fifths puttans of Cochin. I had a magnificent block of one and a half of this extreme rarity. As all philatelists are aware, stamps that are printed in blocks of one and a half increase in value, and in this case...But here is how it all happened.

Famous "Oneputtans"

Long, long ago, sometime in the seventeenth century, these stamps were put away in the steel trunk that holds things like grandma's love letters, the knob of her dad's walking stick, and assorted daguerrotypes of aunts ranging in age from fifteen to fifty—the aunts, not the dagguerrotypes. Grandma had been told to leave town in a hurry because she had strangled the neighbour's cat—I don't blame her either; it was an awful cat. So when she was packing her trunks, I came upon the "oneputtans" as they are known, sticking on a letter at least five hundred years old.

They were not particularly fine specimens. The paper was crude and gumless, the perforations were uneven, the stamps had uneven borders enclosing uneven circles, and the central part of the design was an uneven conch. I have no idea what a conch is, and I am certainly not energetic enough to find out. There were also a series of ancient Egyptian characters indicating the stamp's denomination.

Expertised!

A learned member of the Timbucktoo and Upper Senegal Philatelic Society who happened to see the stamp, remarked casually that it was the world's ugliest stamp, and that because of this, it was catalogued at over ten thousand pounds! He offered me twice that amount, but I refused to sell. Finally I consented to exchange it with an item that looked—to me at any rate—even uglier.

It was a positively hideous specimen from British Guinea or Guiana. I am not sure which, issued in 1856 when that colony was being besieged by the escaped convicts from Devil's Island. One of the convicts had looted the post office, and stolen a copy of the stamp, which had, by some mysterious process, found its way to Timbuctoo and Upper Senegal.

He also gave me some other very ugly stamps, notably some crude affairs from a place called Mauritius, which he said were very common and so he didn't mind letting me have them. They have "Post Office" on them, to prevent forgery, and were—so he told me—specially printed for a dance the governor was giving.

Some Swimmer!

While my friend was saying goodbye, he also gave me a stamp with a swan on it. Normally the stamp is not an ugly one, but in this particular copy the swan is swimming upside down, so it becomes sufficiently absurd looking to be rare.

I am writing you this letter, because now that I am married, my wife says that I must have only nice looking stamps about the house. So if you feel like letting me have some pretty specimens from Russia or some Tannou Touva—preferably in assorted shapes and sizes—I shall be glad to forward my stamps in exchange.

Note:— If any reader feels like getting the Ic Guiana of 1856 and the Western Australian Inverted Swan, I shall put him in touch with the somewhat inebriated gentleman who wrote this charming letter. I'm sorry that the Post Office Mauritius are not available, because I have reserved them for myself in exchange for Spain S. G. 721!

STAMP ADLETS

2 As Per WORD

Minimum Rs. 1/8.

WANTED LARGE QUANTITIES of current British Empire stamps especially High Values fine used. Also United States Airmails and dollar values. Please state quantity available and price required. Goradia, Juhu Road, Vile Parle.

STAMPS PRINTED ON BANKNOTES

Early Latvian Issues

IN 1918, amid the turmoil and havoc of the world war, the Republic of Latvia came into being. Among the first things that the government set about was the printing of stamps. Unfortunately, the shortage of paper on which to print the labels was so acute that the printers were at a complete dead end, until someone realised that the numerous maps which had been left by the German invaders would come in very useful for the purpose.

The stamps were designed by Ansis Zihrulis, showing a "rising sun", and were valued in "kapsikas"—a new currency tied to the Russian rouble. The stamps are fairly small, so 228 of them could be printed on a single ordnance map. The stamps were printed by lithography at the Schnakenburg works in Riga, and due to the process employed, there were many slight variations in design.

Many Kinds Of Maps

These stamps are among the few philatelic items which are more interesting upside down than seen from the front. Several different maps were used. Some place the number at 80, some at more than a hundred. Whatever it be, the fact remains that even those who are not particularly concerned about stamps can get a lot of pleasure by making a jig-saw puzzle from the back of these sheets. And the stamps are so plentiful that they do often come on the market in full sheets.

Those who are keen on errors can have a field day, for not only are there many perforation and other errors, but also the map printed double, with one impression reversed. When these stamps first came on the market, they created quite a sensation. More than Rs. 50 was asked and paid for sheets in the beginning. When supplies became generally available, the reaction set in to such an extent that these same sheets were being hawked at less than Rs. 5.

Printed On Banknotes

The early stamps of Latvia, whatever their other advantages, are among the most interesting from the point of view of paper. The first issue was on maps. Some of the later ones were printed on banknotes. The one rouble value of the 1919 set is on banknotes which the Bolsheviks abandoned. At the back of the stamps there is a "security" engine-turned pattern, and a legend calling on the workers of the world to unite. These Bolshevik banknotes were also employed for the Red Cross stamps of 1920.

Other notes were held in readiness for the ocupation of Mitau. When this failed to materialise, they were also pressed into service. As a result of all this use of different kinds of paper, the display made by these items mounted in reverse can be a very pleasing one. As well as cheap.

LUCKY ACCIDENT

But for the fact that an old woman asked her son to scribble in a laundry bill, the chief planographic method of stamp production would not have come into being. Though not the best or most artistic, lithography is cheap and easy. Unfortunately, the process is simpler to forge than any other.

Pandora's Box Of Nucleus

A MAN of the nineteenth century *who returned to earth in 1950* would surely be overwhelmed by the twentieth century's achievements in science: flying machines that can span the Atlantic in five hours: wireless machines that snatch from the ether the image of happenings hundreds of miles away; a telescope that looks a billion light-years into space; factories without hands; cities lighted by the throw of a switch; the bacterial diseases of mankind all but conquered by wonder drugs; the life expectancy of the average man nearly doubled. Yet everywhere this visitor would find scientists regarded not with admiration but with almost hysterical fear. To the average civilized man of 1950 science no longer means primarily the promise or a more abundant life; it means the atomic bomb, writes Leon Svirsky in "New Republic".

What the atom may ultimately come to mean to the twentieth century is not yet, despite the paralyzing panic of our time, altogether determined. We need to remind ourselves again and again that atomic energy is a phenomenon of nature with vast potentialities for good as well as for evil, and that the use to be made of it lies in our own hands.

What is this atom that has become our fateful concern? When Henri Becquerel first looked into the nucleus of the atom in 1896, having discovered it accidentally through the mysterious emissions of radioactivity that fogged his photographic plates, he opened up a completely new world, just as Leeuwenhoek had when he first looked through a microscope, Columbus when he discovered America, and Freud when he discovered the unconscious. It was a world of forces at play on a scale that men had never dreamed of—a jungle populated by protons, neutrons, electrons, positrons, mesons, neutrinos and no one knows how many more forms of energy. Whereas a chemical reaction such as the burning of wood releases about four electron volts of energy, the physical reaction that splits the nucleus of uranium yields 200 million electron volts of energy. Thus the opening of the nucleus unloosed an energy that is 50 million times greater than any hitherto known.

More Atomic Weapons

The story of the development of the uranium bomb and its use in World War II is too well known to need rehearsal here. The Hiroshima-type bomb was only a beginning in atomic weapons; the latest designs are reported to be six times as powerful as the Hiroshima model, and the fission bomb itself may soon be obsolete—a mere trigger for the yet more horrible hydrogen bomb.

The idea of the H-bomb follows the A-bomb as the night the day. The hydrogen fusion reaction on which the H-bomb would be based requires tremendously high temperatures, and the only way to create anything approaching the heat necessary to set it off on the earth is to detonate a fission bomb, whose explosion is estimated to yield some 300 million degrees centigrade.

The essential difference between the two types of bomb is that while the fission bomb is limited to a certain critical size, the fusion bomb, if it can be made at all, can be built to almost any size simply by adding fuel. A single fusion-fission bomb might be made large enough to destroy New York or any other metropolitan area.

Two points about the H-bomb that have received relatively little attention in the press need to be emphasized. One is that there is still a great deal of doubt, both on theoretical and practical grounds, that a hydrogen bomb can be made, and if it can, that it would divert facilities from the production of A-bombs. The dol. 260 million just appropriated for a new plant to make H-bomb fuel could of course have been used to increase production of A-bomb fuel. Considering the limited usefulness of the H-bomb—it would be suitable only for the very largest targets—this is an important strategic consideration. The second point is that the fusion reaction can produce only an explosion; unlike fission, it can be harnessed to any constructive purpose.

Death Dust

Atomic bombs, A or H, by no means exhaust the list of possible atomic weapons. The Atomic Energy Commission discloses in its latest semi-annual report that it is studying the feasibility of radiological warfare. The atomic piles that make bomb fuel also produce considerable amounts of radioactive fission products, so dangerous that their disposal is a major problem; most of them are now buried in sealed concrete containers. From this material a deadly dust could be made; strewn over cities in a layer so thin that it would be invisible the dust would be lethal to all who breathed it. It is estimated that the atomic piles at Hanford now produce enough fission products each month to poison the atmosphere of two or three cities the size of New York.

Thus far, the military atom, unfortunately, has overshadowed the atom's benefit possibilities. Yet if atomic energy does not first annihilate us, it can raise us to a level of health and control over nature that will make the civilization of 1950 seem primitive indeed. Let us begin with the isotopes, so deadly in a bomb, so brilliant with promise for reserch and medicine. Already, the alchemy of atomic science has produced more than 1,000 isotopes, most of them radioactive and has given all the elements—and thus potentially every type of compound substance—new forms of activity and identification.

The radioactive isotopes can be detected and identified even in amounts too small to be seen under a microscope. Their migrations and metamorphoses can be traced from one layer of metal to another, from root to leaf, from organ to organ, from cell to cell.

Radioisotopes

In medicine radioisotopes can be used directly for helpful treatments, notably against cancer. One of their uses is in surgery for brain tumors. In operating on a tumor the surgeon must cut out all of the malignant cells, but in the brain he cannot safely remove extra tissue around the tumor for insurance, and often the tumor itself is not easy to locate. Tumor cells have an affinity for phosphorus; they absorb up to 100 times as much of this substance as does normal brain tissue. The surgeon injects a little radioactive phosphorus into the patient's bloodstream; the radiophosphorus that reaches the brain is concentrated in the tumor, and with the help of a tiny radioactivity detector the surgeon can locate the malignant tissue and excise it with precision.

A radioactive substance may itself destroy cancer cells, just as X-rays do. The best-known example, of course, is radium. Nuclear science has developed radioactive cobalt, far less costly, more flexible and less dangerous than radium. There are at least two radioisotopes, and more may yet be found, that can be injected into the general circulation to hunt down and attack cancer cells. One is radiolodine, which has been used with some effect in a few cases of cancer of the thyroid. Another is radiophosphorus, which seems to have a general avidity for cancer cells, not only in the brain but also in the stomach, skin and blood. Radiophosphorus has proved helpful in some cases of leukemia, a cancer of the blood, and it is being investigated as a possible treatment for cancer of the stomach and of the skin.

Radioisotopes have also been more or less effective in the treatment of the blood disorder known as polycythemia vera, in relieving angina pectoris, congestive heart failure, hyperthyroidism and in the diagnosis of nutritional and hormone deficiencies.

Nevertheless, radioisotopes cannot have any important future in medical treatment as such, since basically radiation is harmful to living tissue. It is as a research tool for investigating the chemistry of the body that they will play their most important role in conquering disease.

Tracer Studies

Investigations with tracer isotopes have already yielded a great deal of new and surprising information about the blood, about the importance of enzymes in metabolism and about serious diseases such as diabetes and high blood pressure. The tracer studies of the blood have been especially useful, and they have turned up information that could not have been obtained in any other way. For example, they have shown that red blood cells have a stable life span very much like that of the body as a whole; the average red cells lives about four months, barring accident or disease, and dies of old age. Other important tracer studies have revised some old ideas about anemia. It used to be thought that the deficiency of hemoglobin in anemic patients was due simply to lack of iron in the body, but biochemists now know that this is not always true. Some anemias do not yield to iron treatment but do yield to hormones and a high protein diet.

In fact, the tracers disclose that the body uses its iron over and over and cannot assimilate much more than one to two-thousandths of a gram of iron per day, even under forced feeding. What may easily go wrong, however, is the ability of cells to take up iron. This puts a new complexion on the problem; medical science gives up the futile effort to stuff the body with extra iron and turns to the more significant study of how to enable the body to use effectively the iron it has.

Tagged atoms are at work searching out useful facts in many other fields: in physics, geology, mining and metallurgy, oil prospecting and research, industrial chemistry, textiles, electronics, ceramics, pharmacology, brewing, and agriculture. What makes a metal corrode? How is it affected by alloys? What elements does a plant need from the soil? What is the secret of photosynthesis, the process by which plants convert the energy of the sun with high efficiency into forms of energy usable by man? To these and many other questions, isotopic research promises to yield immensely valuable answers.

Important as the isotopes are, however, they are only a by-product of atomic energy. A single small uranium pile at the Oak Ridge National Laboratory in Tennessee has sufficed to produce nearly all the radioisotopes the world requires. When all is said and done, the paramount gift that the atom offers to man is energy, either to turn wheels, run machines and enrich life—or to blow up civilization.

Military Priority

To the constructive harnessing of nuclear power comparatively little attention has yet been given. The relative emphasis on the constructive v. the military aspects of atomic energy may be measured by the fact that the Atomic Energy Commission has spent considerably less than 10 percent of its budget on the development of projects that can fairly be considered non-military. To be sure, the Commission contends that most of the expenditures on bomb material and other aspects of the weapons programme will bear constructive fruits, but progress toward putting nuclear energy usefully to work has been extremely slow, and the diversion of the H-bomb has now forced the AEC to halt much of its long-range experimental work along that line.

The power problem admittedly is difficult; there are huge problems to be solved in designing a uranium pile, or reactor, to produce useful heat for conversion into electricity or other forms of power. What are the technical difficulties. One is that a power reactor would have to operate at high temperature in order to transfer efficiently the concentrated heat it is capable of producing. Another is that the intense radiations in the pile poison its materials by altering their physical properties. This means that a power reactor will work only if new materials that withstand heat and radiation can be developed.

A solution must also be found for the problem of creating sufficient fissionable fuel. The fissionable isotope U-235 does not exist in the earth in quantities large enough to warrant serious consideration as a common fuel. But the fission of U-235 can convert U-238 into fissionable plutonium, and if reactors can be designed that will breed new plutonium fuel as the U-235 is consumed, the potential supply of nuclear fuel becomes very large indeed. Morevoer, the same process that converts common uranium into plutonium can also convert thorium into fissionable U-233 and thorium is as common as U-238.

Fissionable Fuel

Probably the most troublesome problem is the inordinately complicated chemistry involved in the processing and recycling of fuel. Reactor engineers remark that the recycling of fuel in such a power plant would be much like replacing an aircraft engine every 1,000 hours—and starting the overhaul of the old engine by dissolving it in nitric acid! Yet the engineers are talking, and preliminary studies encourage their talk, of solving all these problems in one package—a so-called homogenous reactor in which the fissionable material and be mixed with the moderator and coolant and most of the processes, e. g., the breeding of new fuel, will be carried on in a continuous operation instead of by the present slow-batch processes.

That the technical problems are not insurmountable is indicated by the fact that the Atomic Energy Commission and its contractors have all but completed designs for four experimental reacters. One will test reactor materials; one will test the breeding principle (i.e., producing power and new fuel at the same time);

(Continued on Page 38)

Training women train drivers on the Moscow underground. Photo shows:—Ekaterina Mishina — the Railway instructress takes a party of trainees men and women — on a trip through the Moscow Subway as part of their training.

ATOM IS A BIG "?"

Balm Of Peace or Bomb of War

CONSEMBLY FOR JAMMU & KASHMIR

Voters' Enumeration To Begin Soon

JAMMU, Dec. 23 (PTI)

ENUMERATION of voters for the forthcoming elections to the Constituent Assembly of Jammu and Kashmir is scheduled to begin in the next 48 hours.

The Government is expected to pass an act shortly laying down the procedure of elections. Official circles here expect that on the basis of 1941 census and allowing for subsequent changes in the population and other related factors about mineteen to twenty lakhs adult voters would go to polls next summer throughout the State. The number of seats in the proposed Assembly has not been fixed, but it is learnt, there will be one seat for every 40,000 of the population.

The question of reservation of seats for the backward areas is under consideration of the Government.

Enumeration of voters is expected to take fifty days in Jammu Province and two months in Kashmir Valley and the frontier Buddhist province of Ladakh.

CIVIL LIBERTY

Mr. D. P. Dhar, the newly-appointed Deputy Minister for Franchise of the State, said at a press conference today that "no power on earth can interfere with the exercise of right of self-determination of our people and no political influences or party prejudices will be countenanced by the Government in the preparation of electoral rolls and other connected work. Civil liberty will be enjoyed by every citizen consistent with the security of the State irrespective of caste or creed or political faith before and during elections."

Every effort would be made to make the elections absolutely fair and impartial, he added.

DELHI RALLY GREETS STALIN

NEW DELHI, Dec. 23. (UPI): A meeting of the representatives of the Federation of Democratic Youth, Textile Mazdoor Sabha, C. P. W. D. Labour Union, Hotel Workers' Union, Building Workers' Union, Delhi Motor and Transport Workers' Union, Domestic Workers' Union, Cycle Rikshaw Workers' Union, B. B. and C. I. Railwaymen's Union and Hind Parbath; Naojoan Sabha and some members of the Delhi State Trade Union Congress, held last evening, passed a resolution greeting Joseph Stalin on the occasion of his 71st birthday.

The resolution described Stalin as "the symbol of peace and the friend of the oppressed people all over the world."

The meeting, in another resolution, demanded that the Government of India should commute the death sentences passed on the seventeen peasant leaders of Telangana by the Hyderabad High Court.

Armed Raid On Temple

SURAT, Dec. 23 (PTI): Armed dacoits raided a temple in Magdalla village, about five miles from Surat on Thursday night.

After beating up the priest and a servant, the miscreants are reported to have decamped with jewels and utensils worth about Rs. 2,000.

Miniature Arms Factory In PEPSU

PATIALA, Dec. 23 (PTI): A miniature arms factory, situated a few yards from the PEPSU civil secretariat, was unearthed by the police yesterday.

Four persons including the proprietor of the factory were taken into custody.

Transformers Industry

NEW DELHI, Dec. 23 (PTI): The Government of India have decided to refer to the Tariff Board an application for protection or assistance received from transformers industry, says a Commerce Ministry communique.

RUSH FOR MALAYAN CITIZENSHIP

Indians And Chinese Competing

SINGAPORE, Dec. 22 (PTI): Indians and Chinese in many parts of Malaya are reported to be applying in large numbers for Malayan federal citizenship.

Certain language concessions in respect of such enrolment expire in February next year, and members of both nationalities are taking advantage of the concession by applying for federal citizenship before the expiry.

The Malayan Indian Congress and the Malayan Chinese Association have been carrying on propaganda in favour of such enrolment, and have provided certain facilities for it.

Over 250 Indians have become federal citizens in Perak State during the last four months. A report from Kuala Lumpur, the federal capital said that the registration office there is besieged with crowds applying for citizenship.

Malayan federal citizenship does not confer nationality — there is as yet no Malayan nationality — but it gives most of the privileges that other countries confer on their citizens.

6 Guerillas Killes In Singapore

SINGAPORE Dec. 23. (PTI-Reuter): Security forces killed six guerillas in an attack on a jungle camp in the Muar area of Johore yesterday losing one killed and five wounded themselves, police reported here today.

In another part of Johore two special constables were killed when guerillas ambushed a convoy of lorries.

On Singapore island two taxis were set on fire and burnt.

Singapore: Riots Put Back Self-Government

SINGAPORE, Dec. 22 (PTI): Singapore's progress towards self-Government has been gravely retarded by last weeks riots in the city, according to some views expressed here.

Prominent Singapore Legislator Mr N. A. Mallal stated in the Colony's Legislative Council that the riots had put back Singapore attainment of self-Government by at least ten years. The British-owned Straits Times newspaper, commenting on this, said that there would be general agreement with the view.

Mr. Mallal is an elected member of the Council who originally came from Lahore, but has long been settled here.

ILLEGAL EXPORT OF PLANE TO ISRAEL

U.K. Parachutist Jailed

LONDON, Dec. 22. (PTI-Reuter): Harold Alfred Edward Towle a wartime parachute soldier who became director of an air charter company was jailed for six months' and fined 2,500 pounds sterling here today because a mosquito war plane was illegally exported to Israel.

Towle pleaded guilty to be knowingly concerned in the fraudulent evasion of the laws and restrictions of the customs on the export of aircraft.

CROP PROTECTION: The Madras Government have ordered district collectors to issue firearm licenes liberally to agriculturists. This in in pursuance of a suggestion of the Government of India that agriculturists should be helped to obtain arms and ammunition "to protect crops from the ravages of wild animals".

Pak-U.K. Trade Pact Soon

LONDON, Dec. 23. (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Arthur Bottomley, the Secretary for Overseas Trade today expressed the hope that a new trade agreement between Pakistan and Britain would soon be signed.

He made this statement immediately after his arrival here early this morning by air from Pakistan where he and officials of the Board of Trade have held discussions. The object was to draw up a Pakistan-United Kingdom trade agreement to replace the United Kingdom-India trade Agreemtnt of 1939 in its application to Pakistan.

The Board of trade officials also returned with Mr. Bottomley.

U. S. COTTON EXPORTS TO RED CHINA

American Senator's Allegation

WASHINGTON Dec. 23, (PTI-Reuter): More than 50,000,000 pounds weight of American cotton, including some from a Government agency, have been shipped to Communist China and Manchuria since the Korean fighting started, Senator John Williams (Republican Delaware) told the Senate.

The United States Government recently banned all shipments to Communist China.

Senator Williams said yesterday: "this cotton has been exported from this country to China not only with the full knowledge of administration officials but in one instance atleast six shipments have been made from New Orleans during the months immediately following the outbreak of the Korea episode, four of which shipments went to Tientsin-Taku Bar, China and were made from the commodity credit corporation's inventry".

Approximately 20,000,000 dollars (94,000,000 rupees approximately) worth of cotton was exported to China during one three-month period, a substantial portion of which was accounted for by Government sales" Senator Williams added.

SOUTH AFRICA LACKS LEADERSHIP

Miss Lester On Colour Bar In Ghetto Land

SECUNDERABAD, Dec. 23, (UPI): Miss Muriel Lester, English associate of Mahatma Gandhi who is now in Secunderabad told the journalists today that South Africa lacked true leadership. Malan and members of his Government considered it un-Christian-like to mix with coloured people. Obviously the drive against the Indians was intended to compel them to quit South Africa, she said Durban alone Indians owned 70 per cent of the business. This was an eye-sore to their enemies.

Replying to a question, she said that the British people were terribly averse to war. Britain was the least Communist country in the world, which however, did not mean that they were anti-Communist they appreciated good points in Communism and looked at the whole issue from a sense of justice.

TERRITORIAL ARMY WEEK

NEW DELHI, December 23.

From January 6th to January 13th, 1951, the Territorial Army will hold a T. A. Week throughout India. During the Week, T. A. Units will hold mass parades, sports competitions, military displays, such as tatoos, exhibitions, and other functions. On the first day of the Week, All India Radio stations will broadcast special programmes on the Territorial Army.

The Territorial Army is now more than one year old. Most of its provincial units, raised from rural areas, have been completed, while the urban units confined to large cities and towns have completed 70 per cent. of their strength. Units that have already been raised have undergone or at present undergoing their annual training. The Week has been organised to stimulate public interest in the T. A. so that it may soon reach its target strength.

Juvenile-Beggars Roundup

POONA, Dec. 23 (H.S.): One hundred and fifty-five beggars below fourteen were arrested by the Railway Police on the Poona Station during the last two days, and were sent to the Remand Home, Poona.

Visit To India

SIR JOHN RUSSELL, eminent British soil scientist, will shortly be visiting India. Reaching Bombay on December 24, he will tour the country during January lecturing and discussing local agricultural problems with the authorities.

Sir John Russell

WITH degrees from the universities of many countries, and membership of numerous foreign academies, Sir John Russell ranks as one of the world's foremost soil scientists.

Born in 1872 and educated at Aberystwyth and Manchester University, Sir John was lecturer and demonstrator in chemistry in the Victoria University of Manchester till 1901, when he was appointed Head of the Chemical Department at Wye Agricultural College. He was the Goldsmith Company soil chemist at the Government Experimental Station at Rothamsted (Harpenden) from 1907 to 1912—an appointment made by A.D. Hall as part of his purpose to broaden the basis of agricultural science, till then mainly a branch of chemistry.

Sir John Russell

From 1912, when Sir John Russell became Director, the Institution was organised in departments, staffed by men and women chosen for their training and ability in pure science. As the work developed further new branches of science were brought in. Modern processes and investigations in agriculture and market gardening owe much to Rothamsted experiments or experiments on similar lines. During Sir John's directorship of over 30 years several new buildings were erected at the Station, and one of the finest agricultural libraries in the world was built up. From 1928 to 1943 Sir John was also director of the Imperial Bureau of Soil Science.

Awarded the O.B.E. in 1918, Sir John was knighted in 1922. A Fellow of the Royal Society, Sir John was the first agricultural scientist to become President of the British Association (1949).

During World War II, Sir John was chairman of the agricultural subcommittee of Unrra (1941-45) and Advisor to the Soviet Relations Division of the Ministry of Information. He has also been awarded the Messel Medal of the Society of the Cnemical Industry and the Albert Medal of the Royal Society of Arts.

Among his many publications dealing with soil conditions are The Fertility of the Soil, A Student's Book on Soils and Manures, English Farming, Fifty Years of Field Experiments at the Woburn Experimental Station (with J. A. Voelcker), and Rothamsted: British Agricultural Research.

RAW COTTON FROM DOLLAR AREA

BOMBAY, Saturday.

It is notified for information of the trade that licences issued for import of raw cotton from dollar area which are marked valid for shipment upto December 31, 1950 would be deemed to be automatically revalidated for shipment upto March 31, 1951 (including the grace period) unless they are cancelled earlier.

Importers and mills, therefore, should not submit licences to this office for revalidation separately.

THE FAMOUS ASTROLOGER

Recipient of many Gold Medals and Certificates from Maharajas, Judges, and notables. Annual Life reading monthly details Rs 5 and 3 questions. Rs 2 Horoscope or writing time required. Pandit K. Vur M. SRINIVASACHARIAR THATO-NIDHI, Thyagarayanagar, Madras 17.

NEHRU'S WILL BE THE VOICE OF PEACE

India's Likely Role In London Talks

LONDON, Dec. 23, (PTI).

WITH the major emphasis on defence and rearmament at the forthcoming Commonwealth Prime Ministers' meeting in London political quarters here are discussing the important vital role that India through her Prime Minister Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru can play at the Conference.

Meeting under the gathering of gloom of the serious international situation, this family conference of the Commonwealth will this time deal with issues going far beyond the Commonwealth. It sounds like the rallying of the clan on the eve of a great march.

The Conference is bound to reveal for the first time the strains and stresses of a loose-knit relationship that girdles the East and West of the earth with differing interests and outlook, if not ideologies.

This is where political observers here feel that India can play an invaluable part which may mean a strengthening or weakening of the girdle

In the light of the recent alignment of views between the British Prime Minister Mr. Attlee and U. S. President Mr. Truman, the setback in the Far Eastern war and the Brussels' decision to build up a European Army, almost the first discussion of the Commonwealth heads will centre on a common Commonwealth defence and rearmament policy.

The line of policy on European problems will raise few controversies as the last Commonwealth meeting has already discussed in general terms the North Atlantic alliance. But about their impact on the East most of the Commonwealth partners will have something to say. Since peace is indivisible it is obvious that any lessening of tension in the Far East will contribute to an improvement of the general world situation.

There have been major developments in the Far Eastern theatre and a greater urgency has crept in to evolve a common approach in the Commonwealth to the Chinese question. Britain with India, Ceylon and Pakistan has recognised the new regime in China but others have not.

CHINA IN THE U.N.

It is well-known that for political and strategical considerations and also in the interests of trade, Britain would like to see China in the United Nations and recognition by the other members of the Commonwealth would, no doubt, help towards this end.

With an untenable Hong Kong and a troublous Malaya, Britain is keen to do her utmost to avoid any spread of conflict in the East. Mr. Attlee is credited here with having convinced the Americans that the crux of the world problems lies today in Europe and not in the East and the greatest peril for the Americans and the western world was to get embroiled in an endless conflict in the East at this time.

The progressive wing of the Labour Party numbering nearly 150 in Parliament has been insisting on a policy of friendship with China and Mr. Attlee cannot ignore them. On the eve of Attlee's departure to Washington these M.P.'s told the Prime Minister clearly that they would not approve of a war with China.

Mr. Nehru, whose appeal to Stalin and Acheson over the Korean conflict received more widespread approval in Britain and Europe than in America will come to the conference as "the authentic voice of Asia" and this is bound to be the voice of peace counselling moderation to the Western Powers.

It is the tragedy of the present day politics that no country genuinely wants war and yet every one is girding up his loins for a grand all out fight, no weapons barred. Thus Nehru's will be the strong voice of reason stressing this universal desire for peace.

WINNING OVER INDIA

Against the British and European background today, many people may doubt whether he will be able to swing opinion to the side of peace decisively at the conference but his voice will be heard with considerable respect.

India's possible policy of neutrality in any war in which other members of the Commonwealth may be involved is, of course, strongly present in every mind here and from the conference point the main effort would be concentrated on winning India for the West.

In such an atmosphere it is natural perhaps that the air here should be full of speculation of Nehru's attitude and the possible "price" he will demand for his support of the West.

ASIAN COMMAND

Newspapers in Britain especially speculate that India will want a free settlement in her favour of Kashmir and Nepal as the "price of cooperation". Wistfully they think of India as the base of a South-East Asia Command, the Asian counterpart of Eisenhower's North Atlantic Army and they claim that the Imperial Defence Committee has urged the need of such a command for a proper defence of Asia.

At the same time, the newspapers try to find a foil for India in Pakistan mentioning the strategic importance of Gilgit and Kashmir for allied air strategy as the back door to Tibet and China.

Mr. Nehru, when he comes here, will have by his side for consultations his Ambassador in America, Shrimati Vijayalakshmi, who would not only be able to give him firsthand her assessment of China from her recent contacts in Lake Success but also her estimate of American intentions on this overriding question of peace or war.

The other question of equal urgency in which India has a voice next only in importance to China's, is the regulation of future relations with Japan by a treaty.

On this question, Mr. Nehru has already made it clear to America and the Western Powers that Communist China should be invited to participate in drafting a Japanese peace treaty and unless this was done, no Japanese treaty would have any real abiding effect in achieving peace in Asia.

FRANCE HOLDS THE BRAKE

As in Europe, France applies the brake and insists on adequate safeguards against a rearmed Germany, in the Far East, Australia has equally strong views on the resurrection of Japan. But quite apart from the real fears of an Australia wedded to a "White" policy against surging Japanese and Chinese millions, Mr. Nehru voices again Asian conviction that without proper understanding between China and Japan, there can be no peace in this part of the world for any length of time.

But overshadowing all these considerations, Mr. Nehru has now an unique position in the councils of the Commonwealth, for he is now the only bridge between the communist and non-communist blocs of powers.

Rightly or wrongly, it has been apparent in recent months that Russia feels that the only genuine voice of peace coming outside her own group is that of Nehru and India. This is not to say that Russia takes counsel with Mr. Nehru on any matter, but as European and British observers note with respect and satisfaction, even when disagreeing. Russia does not question the 'bona fides' of Mr. Nehru.

These observers point out that since the historic appeal to Stalin for world peace, Soviet Radio network and commentators have been friendly to the Indian Prime Minister's continued efforts in this direction. In the recent United Nations debates on India's peace proposals although China and Russia rejected them no attempt was made by either country's delegates to criticise India or her motives.

Most Commonwealth observers here realise that the only person and the only country looked on with respect by China and Russia today is Mr. Nehru and India.

This is a great asset no Commonwealth statesman wants to see wasted or diluted. And there are many among the common people of the West who hope that Mr. Nehru's unique position between the two warring blocs may be fully utilised in this crisis.

U. S. COMMITMENTS IN WESTERN EUROPE

No Withdrawal, Says Acheson

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 (PTI-Reuter).

THE UNITED STATES Secretary of State Dean Acheson repudiated all suggestions that the United states should withdraw from its commitments in Western Europe.

Mr. Acheson gave a review of the position of the North Atlantic Powers at his weekly Press Conference yesterday.

His statement was regarded as a comment on the recent speech by former President Herbert Hoover urging that the United States should refrain from further commitments in Europe and build up Western Hemisphere defences in a "Gibraltar" of Western civilisation.

Mr. Acheson firmly rejected what he described as "a policy of sitting quibbling in a starm cellar waiting for a fate that others may wish to prepare for us."

"Dean Acheson"

Mr. Acheson said: "there have been dissenting views expressed—views that we should not use our resources and power in conjunction with others to build up a common defence, that we should retire to our own continent and isolate ourselves from the problems and difficulties of the world and attempt to secure ourselves against those dangers and difficulties.

Mr. Acheson said that such a policy of withdrawal to the Western Hemisphere had no possibility of success and, therefore, was not possession of military resources and economic power vastly superone which the United States Government could usefully take.

SOVIET CONQUEST

He gave a number of reasons for the rejection of this policy.

The first result, he said, was that it would allow the Soviet Union to make a quick conquest of the entire Eurasian land mass.

Secondly, it would place at the disposal of the Soviet Union the loot to any available to the United States.

It would give the Soviet Union possession of a strategic base that would be "catasthrophic" to the United States.

Thirdly, through such possesion, the Soviet Union would be in a position to develop power which could eliminate American power and which would be used for that purpose.

Mr. Acheson said that even as isolated as the United States would be under these circumstances it would still have some potential threat to Soviet plans.

Mr. Acheson said such a developing situation would make any peaceful settlement of the current East-West problems impossible.

It would neutralise the power of the world and put the United States at such a vast disadvantage that negotiation would not be possible at all.

Fifthly, negotiations not being possible, the United States would be brought to the position where it must either accept the terms imposed or fight without allies merely to maintain—if it could in that precarious position—its own physical existence."

ATOMIC ENERGY RESEARCH

France Utilises For Peace

BOMBAY, Saturday.

France has geared her atomic energy research to peace and industry but it can be switched over for national defence and protection in case of need, according to Mons Francis Perrin, National Commissioner for Atomic Energy in Paris.

France had not the resources to make atom bombs but her atomic scientists were helping the army in its critical analysis of possible atom-bomb attacks and radio-active contamination, M. Perrin told the Press Trust of India today.

However, the Atomic Energy Commission's collaboration with, the defence forces was only "theoretical and informative". It was mainly for studies on protection against radiation of bombs and detection of radio-active contamination in the countryside.

U. S. 'TEST' TO SOVIET SINCERITY

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 (PTI-Reuter): The real purpose of the American offer to renew Four Power talks with Russia was to test the sincerity of the professed Soviet desire for a settlement of East-West differences, a State Department spokesman said yesterday.

The Department's Chief Press Officer, Mr. Michael McDermott issued a background statement simultaneously with the release of the United States reply to Russia's suggestion for a meeting of the "Big Four" Foreign Ministers to discuss German problems.

SENSATIONAL RAID

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, December 23: A sensational raid was carried out by the Central Enforcement Branch in Ahmedabad's leading cloth market, Maskati cloth Mahajan, when 11 persons were arrested on charge of blackmarketing. The raid was made on several shops where it is alleged cloth was on sale in blackmarket. Account books of eleven shops have been seized.

Two Murdered In Nalgonda Village

SECUNDERABAD, Dec. 23 (UPI): Two persons were murdered on the night of December 19 at Vemanapalli village in Nalgonda district, by hostiles, believed to be Communists. The miscreants while leaving the village burnt down large quantities of paddy, hay and some cattle sheds. A few villagers are reported to have received injuries.

'FAR REACHING' DECISIONS TAKEN

Indian Red Party's Move

LUCKNOW, December 23 (UPI): The newly — constituted Central Committee of the Communist Party of India met somewhere secretly this month and took decisions, which are termed as "far reaching" for the Party, according to information available from reliable Communist circles here.

An official communication of the Party says that the Committee has decided to take "immediate steps to heal split in the working class movement and to build united mass organisations of the working class; to unite with all progressive and anti-imperialist forces; to demand and agitate for the immediate holding of general elections; withdrawal of all repressive measures; release of all political prisoners; full restoration of civil liberties; and to call upon all Left parties to unite and forge the broadest united front of the Indian people for peace, freedom, land and democracy."

MR. JOSHI'S CASE

The Committee also decided to reopen the case of Mr. P. C. Joshi, the one-time General Secretary of the Party, who had been expelled, and to appoint a commission to inquire into some allegations against the out-going General Secretary, Mr. B T. Ranadive and four other members of the Politburo.

It also appears from the reports available here that the Committee has decided to call a conference of the Party to decide its political line of action.

MASK COLDS. Assistants in a Copenhagen hairdressers shop are wearing plastic masks over their mouths to prevent passing on colds to customers.

A Few Showers In Assam

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, Dec. 23, (PTI): Following is the daily weather summary for December 23 1950:—

There have been a few showers in Upper Assam, East Uttar Pradesh and the extreme south of the Peninsula. Weather has been dry elsewhere over the country.

Night temperatures were 5 degrees minus 10 degrees F. below normal in north-west India and Saurashtra and Kutch. Stations in North Rajasthan recorded temperatures near freezing point. Night temperatures continued to be markedly above normal in East Uttar Pradesh, Vindhya Pradesh and north-east Madhya Pradesh.

FORECAST VALID UNTIL THE EVENING OF 24TH: A few showers may occur in Assam, in and near North Madhya Pradesh and in the extreme South of the Peninsula. Night temperatures may rise in Deccan.

Following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the pat 24 hours from October 1st 1950 and departure from normal recorded at 8-30 hours I. S. T. December 23 1950:—

	Tem. Mx	Tem. Mn	Rainfall 24h	Rainfall S.O.1	Dfn
Ahmedabad	81	49	0	—	
Akola	89	61	0	0.1	—2.9
Allahabad	79	57	0	0.1	2.9
Ambala	70	39	0	0	—1.3
Baroda	—	53	0		0—2.6
Bhavanagar	80	47	0	0	—1.2
Bhopal	82	52	0	0.1	— ..
BOMBAY	84	66	0	1.4	—1.7
Calcutta	85	63	0	15.8	+10.3
Cherrapunji	62	49	0	19.8	—2.7
Cochin	86	74	0	18.9	—2.5
Cuttack	87	58	0	11.3	+4.1
Delhi	69	41	0	0	—0.8
Gwalior	74	48	0	0.1	— ..
Hyderabad	83	56	0	0	—1.8
Indore	78	50	0	0.1	—1.9
Jaipur	71	45	0	0	0.8
Jamnagar	—	45	0	0	—
Kolhapur	86	60	0	7.8	— ..
Lucknow	81	52	0	0.1	—1.6
Madras	83	68	0	11.8	—18.8
Mussoorie	48	38	0	0	—2.4
Mysore	83	62	0	7.5	—1.5
Ootacamund	63	40	0	13.2	—2.5
Pachmarhi	66	53	0	0.2	—3.1
Patiala	69	38	0	0	— ..
Patna	79	57	0	0	—2.8
Poona	88	58	0	2.8	—1.9
Rajkot	79	45	0	0	—0.9
Ranchi	84	55	0	1.3	—2.6
Shillong	61	46	0	10.5	+2.0
Simla	45	35	0	0.3	—2.3
Trivandrum	84	—	—	—	—

QUAKE SHOCK

POONA: An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin with epicentre at latitude 8 degrees north, longitude 91.5 degrees east in the Bay of Bengal near Nicobar Islands about 1,400 miles away from Poona was recorded by the seismographs in the meteorological office Poona at 2.45 p.m. (I.S.T.) yesterday.

Air India Employees Express Grief

MADRAS, Dec. 23 (PTI): The Air-India Employees' Union, Madras, met here today and passed a resolution expressing "grief" at the death of four of their colleagues in the air crash at Kilkotagiri on December 13. The four colleagues were Messrs. A. B. Wiseman, Pilot, Mr. R. N. Ayre, Co-pilot, Mr. K. A. Shenoy, Radio Officer and Air Hostess Miss Staggs.

The Union also expressed deep sorrow at the tragic end of the 16 passengers aboard the ill-fated plane.

Capt. A. J. Chages, President of the Union, presided over the meeting.

Dr. V. M. Desai Memorial: Appeal For Funds

BOMBAY, Saturday.

To honour the services rendered by Dr. V. M. Desai to the cause of dental education, the Dr. V. M. Desai Memorial Committee has decided to start Dr. V. M. Desai Maxillo-Facial and Plastic Surgery Department in the new building of the Nair Hospital Dental College in 1951. It has also decided to erect a life-size marble bust of Dr. V. M. Desai in the Nair Hospital Dental College. The Committee has appealed to the public to donate liberally towards this cause.

Office Closed: Mark Of Respect

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The office of the Silk and Art Silk Mills' Association, Bombay remained closed today as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Sir Shantidas Askuran one of the founders of the association. He was a Vice-chairman of the Association for nine years and a director since the inception of the association.

CITY & SUBURBS

TODAY

Hindu: Magsar Shud 15, 2007
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Avval 14, 1370
Parsi: Tir 23, 1320
Sunrise 7-9 a.m., Sunset 6-8 p.m.
Hightide 00-30, 11-46, Lowtide 06-36, 17-56.

Today's Engagements

THE GREATER BOMBAY COMPOUNDERS' UNION: The Greater Bombay Compounders' Union meeting will be held on Sunday at 384 B, Kalpadevi Road at 3 p.m. to condole the death of Mr. U. B. Bhatt Vice President of the Union.

G. S. MEDICAL COLLEGE GYMKHANA: Annual Athletic sports at the College Ground behind Dadar Fire Brigade Station at 1 p.m. Dr. N. A. Purandare will preside.

MUNICIPAL GARDENS: Indian Music at Joseph Baptista Garden, Bombay from 5 to 7 p.m. by Mr. Y. R. Joshi.

LOK SEVA SANGHA: Public condolence meeting at Nare Park at 6 p.m. to mourn the death of Sardar Patel. The meeting will be held under the auspices of the Sangha and 176 other institutions. Mr. S. K. Patil will preside, 6 p.m.

UNITED YOUTHS: Second variety programme at 3-30 p.m. Sunderbai Hall, Mr. P. P. Kapadia, Sheriff of Bombay will preside.

34TH KANNADA SAHITYA SAMMELAN: Mr. R. R. Diwakar will inaugurate and Mr. M. Govinda Pai will preside. Sir C. J. Hall, 3-30 p.m.

GAUDIYA MISSION: Discourse on "Superiority of Devotion" by Sri Kshitipavan Brahmachariji in Hindi ar the Math, Gowalia Tank Road, 7 p.m.

B. P. C. C.: Observance of first Shraddha Day of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, 7-45 a.m. prayers and bhajans; 8 a.m. to 9 a.m. Mass spinning; 7 p.m. prayers.

ARYAN EDUCATION SOCIETY'S HIGH SCHOOL: Under the auspices of the Lokshikhan Vyakhyanmala, Girgaum a series of lectures will be given at the shoil hall between 8-30 p.m. and 10-30 p.m. Prominent speakers will address.

BOMBAY WASHERMEN AND LAUNDRY WORKERS' UNION: A conference of the above will be held at Gangvadi, Mazagaon at 4 p.m. under the presidentship of Mr. S. L. Silam.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Jehangir Wadia Building, opp. Flora Fountain. Free public lecture on "the Message of Christmas" at 6-15 p.m.

SOCIALIST PARTY: Condolence meeting will be h eld on Sunday at 5-30 p.m. at Chowpatti to pay tribute to the memory of Shri Chootubhai Purani.

RAMANA SATCHIDANANDA SAMAJ: The 71st Birthday Utsava of Shri Bhagwan Ramana Maharishigal of Thiruvannamalai, in whose name this Samaj stands ever since 1923, will be celebrated for eight days from today to Sunday, the 31st inst in the Pandal specially erected for the purpose in Bhuta Nivas, King's Circle, Matunga.

Today's programme 24-12-1950 .. 8-30 to 11-00 p.m. Drama "Vir Babruvahan" (in Marathi) by Nandkumar Youngster's dramatic troupe. Monday's programme 8-30 to 11-30 p.m. Harikatha (in Tamil) on "Bhagawan Ramana" by Kirtana Kulasekara S. Vijayaragavachariar &Party.

S. I. E. S. SCHOOL ANNUAL SPORTS: The annual sports of the South Indian Education Society's High School, Matunga, will be held on December 26 at 4 p.m. at the Indian Gymkhana grounds. Mr. S. K Patil, Mayor of Bombay, will preside and distribute the Prizes.

Film Banned

POONA, Dec. 23 (H.S.): 'MAHAL', a Hindi film that is being shown at present in the New Appolo Talkies, has been banned by the Censor Board, it is understood. All the Shows of 'MAHAL' yesterday were cancelled.

INDIAN PRESS ENVOYS TO EGYPT

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A Press Note issued by the Secretary of the Indian Press Delegation to Egypt says:—

The following is the final list of members who will comprise the delegation:—

Mr. Tushar Kanti Ghosh (Leader), Mr. J Natarajan (Tribune, Ambala), Mr. S A Govindarajan (The Hindu, Madras), Mrs. Violet Alva ((Begum, Bombay), Mr. George Verghese (Times of India, Bombay), Prof. R Chordia (Illustrated Weekly Bombay), Mr Ansari ((Quami Awaz, Lucknow)(Mr. S Natarajan (Bombay Chronicle), Mr. M L Chawla (All India Radio), Mr. Raja Hutheesingh (Bombay), Mr. C S Narasimhan (Swadesamitran Madras), and Mr. A D Mani (Secretary).

REQUEST TO MEMBERS

The leader of the delegation requests that all members should assemble at the Air-India International booking office near Flora Fountain not later than 2-30 p.m. tomorrow so that the delegation can leave as a party.

AMBASSADOR'S PARTY

The Indian Press Delegation to Egypt was today felicitated at a farewell party here by M. Ismail Kamel Bey, Egyptian Ambassador to India.

Bombay Governor Raja Maharaj Singh, Chief Minister B G Kher, Chief Justice M C Chagla and members of the Consular Corps were among the promnent personalities who were present at the party.

The 12-man delegation headed by Mr. Tushar Kanti Ghosh (Amrit Bazar Patrika) will leave here tomorrow by air to Cairo.

Government House

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Governor of Bombay received His Grace Dr. V Gracias, Archbishop of Bombay.

His Excellency Monsieur Ismail Kamel Bey, the Hon. Shri Justice R. S. Bavdekar, the Hon. Shri Justice H. K. Chainani, Shri and Shrimati Y. A. Godbole, the Raja and Rani of Jubbal, Dr. and Shrimati Jamshedji Duggan, Mr. and Mrs. Raouf Kaldas, Mr. Sobhi El-Ejel, Colonel Sirdar Ahluwalia, Shri and Shrimati S. A. Waiz, Shri and Shrimati A. L. Dias, Shri and Shrimati P. P. Kapadia, Shri and Shrimati K. D. Billimoria and Mr. and Mrs E. F. Groombridge came to lunch.

The Governor attended the Bombay Area Annual Sports at the Bombay Sub-Area Sports Ground, where he was received by Major-General D. S. Brar. Later, His Excellency attended a reception at the Taj Mahal Hotel, given by H. E. the Egyptian Ambassador to India to meet the members of the Indian Press Delegation going to Egypt.

Shri M. P. Patil

Shri M. P. Patil, Minister for Forests and Agriculture, will leave for Broach on December 25 and return to Bombay on December 27.

Kannada Sahitya Summelan

All India Radio, Bombay, will broadcast a report on the 34th session of the Kannada Sahitya Sammelan at 8-30 p.m. on Sunday, December 24.

The programme will contain recorded exceperts from the speech of Mr. R. R. Diwakar, Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting and the presidential address by Mr. M. Govind Pai.

The report will be heard on 352 and 61.98 metres.

Mr. Dayabhai Patel's Statement

BOMBAY, Saturday.

On his return from Delhi Mr. Dayabhai V. Patel issued today the following statement to the Press:

"For the last one week, we have been overwhelmed by the kind messages of sympathy that have been pouring in from all parts of the country and abroad, from public bodies, associations and our friends, for which we are grateful. We hope they will not misunderstand us if it may not be possible to acknowledge each one of them".

Telegrams To China

The Overseas Communications Service announce that private telegrams in plain language to or from China must be written in Chinese, English, French or Latinized Russian languages. Other plain languages are strictly forbidden.

TODAY'S RADIO

SUNDAY, DEC. 24.

B. B. C. NEWS

METRE BAND—7-30 a.m.—25, 31 and 41; 9-30—19 and 25 11-30—13 and 19, 12-30 p.m.—13 and 19; 4-30—13 and 16; 6-30 —13 and 19, 9-30—13, 16 and 25.

AIR NEWS FROM DELHI

English 08-00, 13-30, 18-00 21-00; Hindi 08-15, 13-40, 18-10, 21-15; Urdu 09-00 Punjabi 08-30, 20-15, Bengali 07-30, 12-50, 19-30 Tamil 07-15, 14-00, 19-15, Telugu 07-00, 13-50, 19-00, Kannada 07-45, 19-45, Malayalam 07-30 19-30 Marathi 08-30, 12-50, 20-00 Gujarati 08-45, 13-00 20-15.

BOMBAY

244m.—07-40 Prog. 07-45 Kishori Ghia, G songs 08-15 Chhota Gandharva, lalit 11-45 Kamala Sangekar, shudh sarang 12-15 For women 13-10 H. Singh, guitar 13-40 Singing in Christmas 17-30 K. Sangekar, purva 18-10 H. Singh, guitar 18-30 K. Sangekar, bihag 19-00 Kishori Ghia, G songs 19-10 Locals 19-20 Air quaretet, rag dhani 19-30 S. K. Abhyankar, purvi 19-45 For industrial workers, 20-30 S. Thakre, violin 20-45 Kishorie Ghia, G songs 21-15 S R. G. Pillai, nagaswaram 21-30 Karnatic music (thru Tiruchi) 21-45 Swami Sivanandaji Maharaj, "Fundamental unity of all regions," 22-00 Blanche Thebom, mezzo soprano.

VARIATIONS: 353m—07-30 Mangal prabhat 08-00 H. Singh, guitar 08-45 Chhota Gandharva, M pad 11-00 Film songs 12-15 Y. D. Pendharkar, "Jaya Mangala", M 13-00 Bhalchandra, bhavgeet 13-30 M. Siddiq, H songs 13-50 Bhalchandra, bhavgeet 14-00 Chhota Gandharva, madhmad sarang 17-30 For children, M 18-00 M Pad, by AIR artist, 18-20 For villages in M, and at 18-50 in K 20-15 S. K. Abhyankar, M songs 20-30 S. A. Tahir's U talk 20-45 Selctions from Gajjalanjali 21-00 Siddiq, H songs 21-30 Radio trailer, M 21-45 H. Husain, sarangi 22-00 Concert on discs.

BARODA

250m—08-15 H. Hussain, ramkali 09-00 G. K. Korade, violin 18-20 As in Ahmedabad 18-30 For rural listeners 19-00 H. Hussain, sham kalyan 19-15 R. Murtiwala, G geets 19-30 G. K. Korade, violin 19-45 Jyotsna Bhole, puria 20-00 G geets 20-10 Locals 20-30 Listeners' choice 21-15 X'mas carols 21-30 Month's song 21-35 H. Hussain, nayaku kannada.

AHMEDABAD

326.1m.—08-15 Prog. 09-00 For children 18-20 S. Lakhia, bhajans 18-30 P. Shah, violin 18-45 Jawabdari 19-00 As in Baroda 19-30 For industrial workers 20-00 Locals 20-05 S. Lakhia, G geets 20-30 P. Shah, violin 20-45 G geets 21-15 As in Baroda.

CEYLON

19.84, 25-05, 41-72 m.—7-15 a.m. It's a Good Day 7-30 BBC News 7-45 Star of Today 8-00 Sunday Serenade 8-15 Voice of Prophecy 8-45 Songs to Remember 9-00 Grand Hotel 9-30 "Your Choice" Request Programme 10-30 Jazz Record Shop 11-00 Hindi Programme 12-00 noon Music for Lunch 12-30 p.m. Much Biding in the Marsh 5-00 Hindi Programme 6-30 The Lipton Show (Hindi) 7-00 Among the Orchestras 7-15 4 Stars and a Starlet 7-30 Famous Tenors 8-00 "Follow the Blue Light" (Play) 8-30 Take it from here 9-00 Christmas Music 9-30 The Voice of Prophecy 10-00 Christmas Music.

Science Talk

At 10-00 P.M. on December 24 a symposium on 'Fundamental Research in Pure and Applied Science" will be broadcast on 244 and 41.44, 353 and 61.98 metres. The participants will be Dr. H. J. Bhabha, Director of Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay, Prof. P. M. S. Blackett, Langworthy Professor of Physics, University of Manchester, England, Prof. R. E. Peierls, Professor of Mathematical Physics, University of Birmingham, England, Prof. E. Amaldi, Universita Degli Studi—Rome, Italy, Prof. F. Perrin, Commissaire a L'Energie Atomque, Prof. au College de France, France, and Prof. B. Peters, the University of Rochester, New York.

CONCERT ON DISCS

At 10-25 P.M. "Concert on Discs", a programme of Indian Music based on recorded music by the late Gayanacharya Ramkrishna Buwa Vaze, will be broadcast on 353 and 61.98 metres.

A.I.N.E.C. Standing Committee

NEW DELHI, Dec. 23 (PTI): Mr. Deshbandhu Gupta, President of the All-India Newspapers Editors' Conference has nominated the following to the Standing Committee:—

Mr. Ian Stephens, Editor, "Statesman" Calcutta, Mr. K. P. Kesava Menon, Editor "Mathrubhumi" Calicut, Dr. Sachin Sen, Editor Indian Nation" Patna.

DOUBLE CENTURIES BY RAMCHAND & PHADKAR

Bombay's Run-Getting Machine Scores 725 For 8 Declared

BOMBAY, December 23.

A whirlwind undefeated 230 by the Bombay all-rounder, G. S. Ramchand, double century by D. G. Phadkar and three century partnerships were features of the second day's play of the first round Ranji Trophy meeting between Bombay and Maharashtra, at the Brabourne Stadium here.

The day's cricket produced 449 runs, the average scoring rate being three runs every two minutes. Bombay went on to pile up the gigantic total of 725 for eight before declaring their innings closed and had two Maharashtra bats back in the pavilion for 48 runs by the end of the day.

Phadkar and Kenny put on 147 in about two hours for the sixth wicket and then, along with Ramchand, Phadkar advanced the Bombay score by a further 146 runs in but 83 minutes before making a gift of his wicket. Ramchand and Khot were associated in the other century stand, helping themselves to 126 runs in one and a quarter hours.

In the five hours Phadkar batted, he enjoyed two lives and sent the ball to the ropes 25 times.

Ramchand explored every corner of the field during his 200 minutes tenure, revelling most in pulls and hooks. 35 fours and two sixes paint their own picture and in the last over of the innings, Rege was clouted by Ramchand for 26 runs—five fours and a six.

Maharashtra had an hour's batting before close but lost Palsule and Joshi, both batsmen steering swingers into fielding hands. Rege and Nimbalkar were facing an almost impossible leeway when pay ceased for the day.

SCORE BOARD

BOMBAY (1st Innings)

M K Mantri c Sohoni b Dhanawade	37
R R Chandorkar c Datar b Sohoni	3
R S Modi st. Joshi b Chowdhary	76
D G. Phadkar c Substitute b Raja of Jath	217
V L Manjrekar c Ghokale b Rege	35
M M Mohiuddin c and b Raja of Jath	13
R B Kenny l-b-w. b Nimbalkar	52
G S Ramchand not out	230
J B Khot c Sohoni b Rege	28
S P Gupte not out	19
D T Kotian did not bat	
Extras	15
Total (for 8 wkts. decl.)	725

Fall of wickets: 1/9; 2/106; 3/124; 4/136; 5/213; 6/360; 7/506; 8/632.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: S W Sohoni 37-8-114-1; B B Nimbalkar 18-8-89-1; Y N Ghokale 2-0-12-0; S D Dhanawade 40-1-165-1; Raja of Jath 38-12-125-2; D G Chowdhary 22-2-100-0; M R Rege 25-7-106-2.

MAHARASHTRA (1st Innings)

M R Rege batting	20
S G Palsule c Mahiuddin b Phadkar	6
P G Joshi c Ramchand b Modi	8
B B Nimbalkar batting	13
Extras	1
Total (for 2 wkts.)	48

Fall of wickets: 1/9; 2/23.

Bowling Analysis: D G Phadkar 5-1-12-1; G S Ramchand 3-2-2-0; J B Khot 6-4-7-0; R S Modi 5-2-16-1; S P Gupte 2-0-8-0; D T Kotian 1-0-2-0.

PAK SOCCER SIDE WIN

AMBALA, Dec. 23, (PTI): The Sutlej Cotton Mills Club, Okara the first Soccer team from Pakistan to tour India, defeated Ambala Heroes, by one goal to nil in an exhibition match today.

A silver trophy was presented to the visitors by the Ambala Heroes as a token of goodwill.

In the Day's Sport

CRICKET

Brabourne Stadium:

10-30 a.m. Ranji Trophy—Bombay vs Maharashtra.

KOVALESKI FULLY EXTENDED

National Badminton Championships

CALCUTTA, Dec. 23 (PTI).

Sixteen matches in the men's single's and two in the men's doubles were worked off in the National Lawn Tennis Championships at the Calcutta South Club today. Six foreign players moved up in the competition.

The self-exiled Czech, J. Drobny had practically a runaway victory over H. H. Mcleod, losing only two games in a total of three sets F. Kovaleski (USA) had to fight hard to beat I Alexy. I Dorfmann (USA), after losing only six games in a total of three sets easily dismissed R. F. Stroud. Iftikhar Ahmed (Pakistan) beat T. Hasan in a straight set.

The following are the results:—

MEN'S SINGLES: S. Davidson (Sweden) beat T. Shewaramani 6-0, 6-0, 6-3; I. Tloczynski (Great Britain) beat H. G. Dutt 6-2, 6-3, 6-0; Rajen Banerjee beat Vishnu Mohan 6-3 4-6, 4-6, 6-3, 6-4; K. Sen Gupta beat R Lakshman 6-2, 6-2, 6-2; Narendra Nath beat Adhip Mukerji 6-0, 6-0, 6-2; G Vasant beat L. W. Tiers 6-1, 6-0, 6-2; E Abrecht beat Tilak Raj 6-1, 6-2, 2-6, 6-2; K. B. Madan beat J. Mustapha 6-0, 6-1, 6-2; N. Kumar beat B. Hammond 6-2, 6-0, 6-3; P. Seshadri w.o. G Birla; J. Drobny (Egypt) beat H. H. Mcleod 6-0, 6-0, 6-2; B. K. Dutt beat B. N. Singh 6-3, 6-1, 6-3; I Dorfmann (USA) beat R. F. Stroud 6-0, 6-2, 6-4; B. D. R. Bhasim w.o. K. K. Singh; F. Kovaleski (USA) beat I Alexy 6-2, 6-3, 7-5; Iftikhar Ahmed (Pakistan) beat T Hasan 6-2, 6-1, 6-3.

MEN'S DOUBLES: J. Withnell and M. Singh beat J. Savedra and V. Dey 6-2, 6-0, 6-2; J. E. Tew and W.H.S. Michelmore beat S. R. Luthra and R. C. Khanna. 6-3, 6-2, 3-6, 10-8.

VETERAN'S SINGLES: H. T. Hugh vs S. T Thadani 6-1, 3-6, 4-4; (unfinished).

Triple Crown For Betty Farias

DEVINDER BECOMES SINGLES CHAMPION

NAGPUR, Dec. 23, (PTI): India's number 1, Devinder Mohan, retained his men's singles title in the national Badminton Championships Finals today beating Henry Ferriera (Bombay) by 15/8 and 15/6.

Devinder Mohan and Henry Ferriera (Bombay) annexed the men's doubles championship defeating Gurprasad (E P) and Chiranjit (Delhi) in straight games of 15/7 and 15/2.

Miss Betty Farias and Miss Sindhu Phansalkar (Bombay) won the women's doubles title beating the Madhya Pradesh holders Miss M Tambe and Mrs. Acharya by 15/9 and 15/12.

Earlier Bombay had won the Inter-State Championship against Bengal by 3/1 and in the All India championship Miss Betty Farias claimed women's singles and Henry Ferriera Miss Farias (Bombay) the mixed doubles title. R Wattal (U P) defeating K Tapadia (M P) took the junior's singles.

Mr. Mangaldas Pakvasa, Governor, Madhya Pradesh who watch today's finals gave away the prizes.

FIELD BOY WINS VILLIERS STAKES

SYDNEY, Dec. 23 (PTI-Reuter).

Mrs. W. Cloro's Field Boy (Nuffield —Qeen Joy) 10—1 chance won today's 2,000 pound sterling Villiers Stakes run over one mile.

Mr. F. Scott's Golden Wedge was second and Mr. P. H. Osborne's Freedom third of 17 starters.

Golden Wedge started at 15-1 and Freedom 13-2.

DELHI BEAT EAST PUNJAB

Inter-'Varsity North Zone Final

LUCKNOW, Dec. 23 (PTI): Delhi University defeated East Punjab University today in the final of the (North Zone) Inter-'Varsity Cricket Tournament for the Rohinton Baria Trophy, by virtue of their first innings lead of 37 runs.

The scores were:

DELHI UNIVERSITY: 277 and 220 for five declared (Ravi Datt 106 not out, Jhala 42).

EAST PUNJAB UNIVERSITY: 240 and 41 for 2 wickets.

EX-BANTAMWEIGHT CHAMPION

NEW YORK, Dec. 23 (PTI-Reuter): Panama's Al Brown former world Bantamweight Champion and one of the world's most popular fighters is lying desperately ill in Bellevue Hospital here.

Dan Parker, sports editor of the 'Daily Mirror' stated today that Brown was paralysed on the right side and his emaciated body was whacked with a rasping tubercular cough. Hardly able to talk, Brown told Parker: "I don't want Joe to wind up like this. Tell him to quit".

Parker added that Brown, who earned 300,000 dollars (over 110,000 sterling) in the ring "had not now even a cigarette to his name".

One of the "freaks" of the ring with his height of six feet but easy ability to make the bantamweight limit, Brown was admired for his craft and brilliant speed werever he fought. He won the world title at Long Island City in June 1929 and held it for six years before losing in Barcelona to Spanish Baltazars Apchili. He was born at Panama in 1905.

CALCUTTA CRICKET MATCH TO BE BROADCAST

CALCUTTA, Dec. 23 (PTI).

A. I. R. Calcutta will broadcast a running commentary on the cricket match between H. E. the Governor's XI and the Commonwealth XI, to be played at Eden Gardens on December 24, 25, 26, at the following hours: from 10-15 a.m. to 12-15 p.m., from 2-30 p.m. to 3-00 p.m. and from 3-15 p.m. to 4-15 p.m. on 370.4, 41.61 and 31.48 metres.

Full Points For Pressmen

CITY LUCKY IN SENIOR HOCKEY LEAGUE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Times of India 'A' and Bombay City were both fortunate to gain full points in their lifeless encounters at the Cooperage in the Senior Division Hockey League when the former accounted for Dockyard by two goals to one, and the latter obtained a last minute goal to beat B. B. and C. I. "A" by a solitary goal.

D. Foster of-course most fortunate in giving Bombay City the all important goal two seconds before the final whistle off a pass from Middlecoat in a game where they shared a major portion of the exchanges.

The encounter between Dockyard was more a rough-tough game, the useless banging of stiks and hardly any constructive play finally saw might prevail.

Several players should have been warned.

Saxby gave the Pressmen both their goals in the initial half, while just before the end Caesar Gomes reduced the margin for Dockyard.

HUTTON OUT UNFORTUNATELY

MELBOURNE, (Dec. 23, (PTI-Reuter): Tom Goodman Sydney Sunday Herald cricket correspondent referred today to the doubt surrounding Len Hutton's dismissal in the second test on Saturday.

"It is distasteful to have to refer to "umpiring incidents" he wrote, "But from the best evidence available from men on the scene Hutton was extremely unfortunate. I feel and it has been confirmed beyond any reasonable doubt that Hutton had not hit the ball'.

Hutton was given out caught at the wicket off Iverson when 12.

JUSTICE RAJADHYAKSHA ELECTED PRESIDENT

NAGPUR, Dec. 23 (PTI).

Mr. Justice G. S. Rajadhyaksha was re-elected President of the All-India Badminton Association at its annual general meeting held here today.

The meeting decided to hold the next All-India and Inter-State Badminton Championships in Uttar Pradesh.

ENGLAND GAIN NARROW LEAD, BUT BATSMEN FAIL

Bailey Saves His Side From A Rout

MELBOURNE, December 23, (PTI-Reuter):— England gained a first innings lead of three runs in the second test today, but batting failures cost them most of the initiative they won yesterday in dismissing Australia for 194.

Failing in good batting conditions against bowling which, though good, did not reach the high standard of yesterday, England lost five wickets for 54 runs before lunch.

Later they were 61 for 6, but a fighting recovery by Freddie Brown 62, Godfrey Evans 49 and in a lesser degree, Trevor Bailey prevented a complete rout and the total was carried to 197.

The three batsmen proved there was little wrong with the pitch or conditions, a fact which was confirmed when Australia scored 25 without loss in their second innings.

Australia's attack was hostile but some of England's batsmen contributed to their own downfall by weak stroking.

Brown played a grand side-saving innings, and he was admirably supported by Bailey in a seventh wicket stand of 65 in 71 minutes.

Bailey's defensive innings produced only 12 runs, but he was wramly applauded by the crowd of 48,000 who recognised the great part he had played.

Brown's fine innings ended after he had been batting just over two hours without giving a chance of making a serious mistake. In serving England so well he made his highest score of the tour.

Evans carried on the good work. Surviving a chance at the wicket early in his innings, he combined hitting power with defence. He found a useful ally in Alec Bedser, and a ninth wicket partnership of 41 carried the total of 194.

Without detracting from Australia's efforts in the field, they were undoubtedly helped by England's batting mistakes.

Simpson and Dewes touched balls which should have been left alone: Close fell to his old habit of lifting to fine leg, and Parkhouse hung his bat out at a ball wide of the off stump.

Nineteen-year old Brian Close has a dismal record in test cricket, being dismissed for "ducks" in his 12 innings. He failed to score against New Zealand in 1949.

SCORE BOARD

AUSTRALIA (First Innings 194)

ENGLAND (First Innings)

Simpson c Ian Johnson b Miller	4
Washbrook l.b.w. Lindwall	21
Dewes c Miller b Bill Johnston	8
Hutton c Tallon b Iverson	12
Parkhouse c b Miller	9
Close c Loxton b Iverson	0
Bailey b Lindwall	12
Brown c I Johnson b Iverson	62
Evans c L. Johnson b Iverson	49
Bedser not out	4
Wright l.b.w. Bill Johnston	2
Extras	14
Total	197

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W
Miller	13	0	39	2
Lindwall	13	2	46	2
Bill Johnston	9	1	28	2
Iverson	18	3	37	4
Ian Johnson	5	1	19	0
Loxton	4	1	14	0
Ian Johnson	5	1	19	0

AUSTRALIA (Second Innings):—

Archer not out	15
Morris not out	10
Extras	0
Total for no wicket	25.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

Bailey	3	0	17	0
Bedser	3	1	8	0

Form Horses Score At Mahaluxmi

KHADE STEERS THREE WINNERS

(By Our Racing Correspondent)

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE crack Indian Jockey, Khade scored a grand treble for Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Wadia today when the post poned programme for the sixth winter meeting was decided. Khade's first win was on Queen of Kandy who easily beat wagered Glamour Boy at midway programme and he claimed both the divisions of the Mahim Plate late in the evening through Gold Street and Samurai respectively.

The last-named who was odds on favourite scored by half length from late finishing Golden Orb. The winner swerved to his left very close home and gave cause for the objection by the rider of third-placed Trumpeldor but fortunately it was overruled after the usual enquiry.

Mr. Avasia's Gay Pilot took command of the running soon after settling and moving smoothly he held Santa at bay by 1 1/4 lengths in the chief event, the Dahisar Plate. The favourite, Dil-ki-Bat was not smartly out and and he had not the expected dash at the end when placing poor fourth.

Greek Star who was the medium of a big gamble was an unlucky loser. The game colt lost his position soon after the four and in the straight he had to be switched to the extreme left as the field ran wide. Mr. Ardeshir's colt though not a serious classic contender, will make amends when next saddled.

Trainer B. R. Patel was associated with Khade's success and Talib claimed a double with Maharaj Kumari and Assault.

The day's pool events were easy to solve. The double event returned only Rs. 48 and 282 punters solved it while 360 punters collected Rs. 254-8-0 on the treble pool.

The following are the results:-

THE CHOWPATTY PLATE
Distance—5 Furs.

Maharaja of Morvi's MAHARAJ KUMARI 8-7 Kheem Singh 1
Mr. P. M. Modi's HASEEN 8-7 Medhe 2
Mr. R. J. Sigtia's BRIGHT FAITH 8-7 Duffy 3
Maharaja of Morvi's PARAS MANI 8-7 Antoo 4
Not run: Bharati, Oomph and Free Port
Won by 2 lengths, 3-1/4 lengths, 6 lengths.
Time: 1 m. 5-1/5 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 16. Places Rs. 11, Rs. 11 and Rs. 12.

THE SHAHPUR PLATE Div. I
Distance—1 Mile.

Mr Ibrahim Mahomed's STAR OF IRAN 8-8 Pierce 1
Mr K. M. Modi's THUNDERER 9-2 Mahomedalli 2
M's. A. S. Motabhoy and F. B. Burjorji's MASKED PLEASURE 8-6 Ghaus Khan 3
Mr. S. Zibo's POLDO 8-1 I. Khan .. 4
Not run: Red Label, London Tan, Dark Boy and Rafat.
Won by 3-1/2 lengths, 2-1/4 lengths, Hd.
Time: 1 m. 45 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 29.

THE SHAHPUR PLATE—Div. III
Distance 1 Mile.

Mrs. Clara Hill's WON THOUSAND 8-13 Amir Ahmed 1
M/s. Gopaldas Udhavdas and Beharilal Dholandas's SUNLIGHT 8-11 Pierce 2
Sir Sultan and Lady Sherbanoo Chinoy's GAY BOY 8-4 Jagdesh 3
Maharaja of Kolhapur's INDIAN PORT 8-13 P. Khade 4
Not run: Titina, Ajinkya Tara II, King's Pleasure and Pyare Saheb.
Won by 1-1/2 lengths, 3/4 length, 1-3/4 lengths.
Time: 1 m. 45 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 32. Places Rs. 13, Rs. 70 and Rs. 28.

THE DHARAVI PLATE Div. I
Distance 6 Furs.

Mr. R. J. Gazdar's ASSAULT 9-0 Antoo 1
Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Wadia's SHANDANA 8-11 P. Khade 2
Mr. N. J. Hamilton's INCITATUS 9-0 Jagdesh 3
Mrs. and Mr. Justice's DOMINION 9-0 Shaikh 4
Not run: B. Prince, Yuvaraj, Starshell, Sajan, Lady Rita and Krishnakamal.
Won by 3-1/2 lengths, 3-1/2 lengths, 9 lengths.
Time: 1 m. 17-4/5 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 13.

THE DHARAVI PLATE Div. II
Distance 6 Furs.

Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Wadia's QUEEN OF KANDY 8-11 P. Khade 1
Mrs. R. S. Tirodkar's GLAMOUR BOY 9-0 Kheem Singh 2
Maharani Chimnabai of Baroda's RABALTO 9-0 Sumersingh 3
Mr. Moosa M. Hoosein's CINTRA 8-11 Aurobinda 4
Not run: Al Mohalab, D. Cave and Ramola.
Won by 1 length, 4 lengths, Nk.
Time: 1 m. 17-2/5 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 31. Places Rs. 12, Rs. 12 and Rs. 18.

THE MAHIM PLATE Div. II
Distance 1 M. 1 Fur.

Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Wadia's GOLD STREET 8-11 P. Khade 1
M/s. A. C. and Sohrab A. C. Ardeshir's GREEK STAR 8-10 Amir Ahmed 2
Mr. J. R. Bhadani's BIHARI 8-8 Bhosle J. 3
Mr. I. G. Gajjar KOTIDHWAJ 8-12 Damodar 4
Not run: Makarpura, Dominate, Fowzia, Gipsy Bill and King's Star.
Won by 1-1/2 lengths, 4 lengths, 1/2 length.
Time: 1 m. 58-2/5 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 29. Places Rs. 13, Rs. 12 and Rs. 16.

THE DAHISAR PLATE Distance 6 Furs.

Mr. P. B. Avasia's GAY PILOT 8-7 Medhe 1
M/s. J. C. Shah and H. R. Jaitly's SAITA 7-11 P. Khade 2
Mr. G. R. Kolte's SHUBH LUXMI 9-2 Gilmore 3
Mr. and Mrs. K. M. Modi's DIL-KI-BAT 8-10 Kheem Singh 4
Not run: Independence, Viveca, Manisha and Sweetie Shah.
Won by 1-1/4 lengths, 2-3/4 lengths, 1 length.
Time: 1 m. 15-1/5 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 60. Places Rs. 30, and Rs. 26.

THE SHAHPUR PLATE Div. II
Distance 1 Mile.

M/s. A. C. and Sohrab A. C. Ardeshir's FIRDAUSSI 8-9 B. Duffy 1
Mr. N. H. Dhunjibhoy's IMROZ 9-2 S. Chavan. 2
Mrs. M. T. Thadani's RESHONE 8-8 Damodar 3
Sir Sultan Chinoy's DESERT HAWK 8-2 Snaith. 4
Not run: Army and Navy, Lake Success and Solar Song.
Won by 5 lengths, 1/2 length Hd.
Time: 1 m. 44 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 35. Places Rs. 21, Rs. 27 and Rs. 111.

THE MAHIM PLATE Div. I Distance 1 Mile. 1 Fur.

Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Wadia's SAMURAI 8-11 P. Khade 1
Mr. A. H. Wadia's GOLDEN ORB 8-11 Duffy 2
Mr. E. J. Mashal's TRUMPELDOR 8-8 Medhe 3
Mr. J. F. G. Stevenson's WET BOB 8-11 Purtu Singh 4
Not run: Prospero, Princessa and Modesty II.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 17. Places Rs. 14 and Rs. 19.

HYDERABAD IN STRONG POSITION

Ranji Trophy Cricket

Hyderabad put herself in a strong position for victory by a first innings lead of 157 runs over Madhya Pradesh with two more day's play left on the second day, today of the Ranji Trophy match here. The home side had scored 46 for the loss of one wicket in their second innings in reply to Hyderabad's 308 at close of play.

The sixth-wicket partnership of 115 runs between Ali Abbas (64) and Arif Rabbani (61) highlighted the visitors' first innings which ended about tea time.

For the home side, S. A. Rahim and the skipper Kamraj Kesari struck good length keeping the batsmen judging often. Their individual analysis was 24/6/58/4 and 29/12/45-3 respectively.

IMPRUDENCE GREATLY FANCIED TO WIN 1000 GUINEAS

Baroda Cup May Go To Flight Of Fancy

(By Our Racing Correspondent)

BOMBAY, Sunday.

The following are the probable runners, riders and my selections for the Seventh Day of Winter Races due to be held today:—

1st Race 1-30 p.m.
THE GHOLVAD PLATE—Div. II.
Distance 5 Furlongs

Winner Rs. 4,000; 2nd Rs. 900; 3rd Rs. 500.

To be ridden by Indian, Half and App. Jockeys with allowances.

Eudora (Argade)	..	8 7
Noorani (Shiba)	..	8 7
Pigeon Post (Shivnna)	....	8 7
Many Returns (A. Ahmed)		8 7
Border Prince (P. Khade)	..	8 7
Mayurdhvaj (Kheemsingh)		8 7
Shikari (Aurobinda)	..	8 7
Marshall Plan (Kadam)	..	8 7
Chilkhat (Kasbekar)	..	8 7
Galloper (Medhe)	..	8 7

MAYURDHVAJ Win
CHILKHAT Next Best

2nd Race 2-00 p.m.
THE GHOLVAD PLATE—Div. I
Distance—5 Furlongs

Winner Rs. 4,200; 2nd Rs. 900; 3rd Rs. 500.

Lucky Guard (Duffy)	..	8 7
Duke of Hanover (A. Ahmed)		8 7
Rana Sanga (Shivanna)	..	8 7
Fulhurst (Rickaby)	..	8 7
Phoenix Lad (Gilmore)	..	8 7
Solid Gold (Kheemsingh)	..	8 7
Fitz Call (Durr)	..	8 7
Well Away (Snaith)	..	8 7
Gold Str (Kasbekar)	..	8 7

FULHURST Win
FITZ CALL Next Best

3rd Race 2-30 p.m.
THE KANARA PLATE
Distance 1 1/4 Mile

Winner Rs. 4,200; 2nd Rs. 900; 3rd Rs. 500.

Dagania (Gilmore)	..	9 6
Gitanjali (Duffy)	..	9 4
Oasis (Durr)	..	9 1
Banswale (Rickaby)	..	9 1
Fashion Parade (Bhoorsingn	..	8 12
Army and Navy (Shiba)	..	8 8
Hirohito (Medhe)	..	8 8
Striding Edge (Damodar)	..	8 5
Dry Day (Snaith)	..	8 3
Morning (—)	..	8 2
Desert Hawk (—)	..	8 2
Gay Boy (—)	..	7 4
Triple Alliance (Mull S.)	..	7 13
Chhoti Begum (—)	..	7 13
Miss Rutty (Sk. Ahmed)	..	7 0

DRY DAY Win
OASES Next Best

4th Race 3-00 p.m.
THE DIVA PLATE
Distance 1 Mile

Winner Rs. 4,200; 2nd Rs. 900; 3rd Rs. 500.

To be ridden by Indian, Half and App. Jockeys with allowances.

Liberator (Jagdish)	..	9 0
Way Out (A. Ahmed)	..	9 0
Air Janab (Shiba)	..	9 0
Eremitage (Shivanna)	..	9 0
Ballynahinch (Damodar)	..	9 0
All-in-All (P. Khade)	..	9 0
Sheribeen (—)	..	8 11
Starshell (Purtu S.)	..	9 0
Janab-E-Ali (Deshmukh)	..	9 0
Sajan (S. Chavan)	..	9 0
Incitatus (Kheemsingh)	..	9 0
Krishnakamal (Kasheker)	..	8 11
Clementine (Kadam)	..	8 11
Perhaps (Sumer S.)	..	8 11

STAR SHELL Win
SAJAN Next Best

5th Race 3-30 p.m.
THE INDIAN 1,000 GUINEAS (1950)
Distance 1 Mile

Winner, the Cup and 67½% of the stakes; Second, 20% of the stakes; Third 12½% of the stakes.

Winner the Cup and Rs. 27,776-4-0; Second Rs. 8,230; Third Rs. 5,143-12.

Agni Mani (Antoo)	..	8 7
Nava Ratna (Kheemsingh)	..	8 7
Mohabat (Whiteside)	..	8 7
Imprudence (Duffy)	..	8 7
Piarehind (Chavan)	..	8 7
Rumbita (Purtu S.)	..	8 7
Kensington (Hanuman S.)	..	8 7
Rafat (Aurobinda)	..	8 7
Sundri (—)	..	8 7
Nagarpalika (A. Ahmed)	..	8 7
Masked Lady (Rickaby)	..	8 7
Modesty II (Roberts)	..	8 7
Gay Radha (Khade)	..	8 7
Fairy Way (Durr)	..	8 7
Monkiss (Gilmore)	..	8 7

IMPRUDENCE Win
NAVA RATNA Next Best

6th Race 4-00 p.m.
THE BARODA CUP
Distance 1 Mile

Winner the Cup and Rs. 7,000, Second Rs. 1,850; Third Rs. 950.

Zam Zam (—)	..	9 4
Swing Bridge (Gilmore)	..	9 0
Whatagift (—)	..	8 10
Aman (Hanuman S.)	..	8 11
Firmament (A. Ahmed)	..	8 10
Gang Bhup (Shivanna)	..	8 1
Beldara (—)	..	8 10
Majestic Way (Durr)	..	8 2
Tisco (Duffy)	..	8 9
Raghu (—)	..	8 9
Padmini (—)	..	8 8
Flight of Fancy (Rickaby)	..	8 7
Boop's Fancy (Sumer S.)	..	8 7
Doorani (Roberts)	..	8 4
New Moon (P. Khade)	..	8 4
National Flag (—)	..	8 1
Manzoor (Kheemsingh)	..	8 1
Fair Haven (Antoo)	..	7 11
Cocktop (Purtu S.)	..	8 1
Queen Anne (Damodar)	..	7 13
Masked Player (Ghauskhan)		7 13
Downpour (Devaney)	..	7 11
Ceylan (Snaith)	..	7 8
Rao Saheb (Shiba)	..	7 2

FLIGHT OF FANCY Win
TISCO Next Best

7th Race 4-30 p.m.
THE VIRAR PLATE
Distance 1 1/4 Mile

Winner Rs. 5,500; 2nd Rs. 1,200; 3rd Rs. 800.

To be ridden by Indian, Half and App. Jockeys with allowances.

Pay Master (S. Chavan)	..	9 2
Courage (Antoo)	..	9 2
Par Excellence (A. Ahmed)		8 13
The Girl Friend (Hanuman S)		8 9
Adeline (Purtu S.)	..	8 6
Mack (Damodar)	..	8 3
Dragon Seed (Medhe)	..	8 2
Ayaaz (Kheemsingh)	..	8 0
Happy Go Lucky (—)	..	7 12

PAR EXCELLENCE Win
PAY MASTER Next Best

8th Race 5-00 p.m.
THE KARACHI PLATE—Div. II
Distance 7 Furlongs

Winner Rs. 4,400; 2nd Rs. 1,000; 3rd Rs. 700.

Time Bomb (—)	..	9 3
Gay Radha (—)	..	9 2
Kennereth (Gilmore)	..	9 1
Glory of India (R. Bhosle)		9 1
Just Wait (Hanuman S.)	..	8 10
Kurleshwari (Mull S.)	..	8 9
Put All (S. Chavan)	..	8 9
Irish Right (—)	..	8 7
Dont be Silly (Damodar)	..	8 4
Pretty Town (P. Khade)	..	8 2
Flying Princess (Rickaby)	..	8 1
Fowzia (Z. K. Khan	..	6 1
Tamanna (Roberts)	..	7 12
Lerins (Devaney,O.)	..	7 11
Little Star (Durr)	..	7 10

GAY RADHA IF AB Win
GLORY OF INDIA
FOWZIA Next Best

9th Race 5-30 p.m.
THE KARACHI PLATE—Div. I
Distance 7 Furlongs

Winner Rs. 4,750; 2nd Rs. 1,000; 3rd Rs. 700.

To be ridden by Indian, Half and App. Jockeys with allowances.

Riviera (—)	..	9 2
Royal Guard (Hanuman S.)		8 10
Rashtrapati (R. Bhosle)	..	8 10
Prometheus (Medhe)	..	8 9
Down South (Damodar)	..	8 7
Philsooph (A. Ahmed)	..	8 6
Gold Street (—)	..	8 5
Embarkation (Mull S.)	..	8 5
Marie Louise (—)	..	8 4
Georgette (Purtu S.)	..	8 4
Chandroos (Kheemsingh)	..	8 4
The Roarer (—)	..	8 3
Find Out (—)	..	8 3
Flying Clipper (Devaney C.)		8 2
Gold Spa (P. Khade)	..	8 1
Makarpura (Aurobinda)	..	7 13

CHANDROOS Win
THE ROARER IF AE Next Best
PROMETHEUS
Choice Treble
STAR SHELL
IMPRUDENCE
PAR EXCELLENCE
Flukes
LIBERATOR
PIAREHIND

TOMB OF SAINT PETER FOUND, SAYS POPE

Human Bones Under Main Altar

PONTIFF REFUTES CHARGES OF WAR-MONGERING

VATICAN CITY, Dec. 23 (PTI-Reuter).

POPE Pius XII announced today that the tomb of Saint Peter, Prince of the Apostles, had been found under the main altar of the Vatican Basilica of Sant Peter.

He said that human bones had been found in the tomb, but it was not possible to prove with certainty that they were Saint Peter's.

The pope, in his traditional eve-of-Christmas message to the world said: 'The great Holy Year jubilee had exceeded the most optimistic expectations.

The message was broadcast by Vatican Radio.

"SUPREME INJUSTICE"

He described as a supreme injustice the accusation that he wanted war and was collaborating to this end with imperialist powers.

"Examine the twelve agitated years of his Pontificate", he said, "and in every word from his lips and in every sentence from his pen there would be found only incitements to peace."

Appealing to all peoples to unite for the defence of peace, he said that a new war would upturn the earth and destroy all the institutions made by man.

"In these last weeks", he said, "the rift between the people, has grown deeper still. Never in the history of mankind was there such a grave danger for the peace of all peoples."

DROP THE CURTAIN

He appealed for barriers to be opened, fences lowered, and for each people to be given an opportunity to look freely at the life of all other peoples.

"May there be an end of the segregation of some countries from the rest of the civilised world, a segregation so damaging for the cause of peace."

"The Church desired to help in paving the way for contact between the peoples. For her East and West represented not opposing principles but a common heritage."

The Pope said millions of Catholics had been prevented from crossing the Iron Curtain to come to Rome during the Holy Year. To all these he sent a paternal salute.

"May this salute reach them, penetrate the walls of the prison, the barbed wire of concentration camps and forced labour camps there, in those distant regions impenetrable to the sight of free humanity, on which a veil of silence is extended, but which does not serve to prevent the final judgmtnt of god nor the impartial verdict of history".

Speaking of "people who allowed themselves to be blinded by economic promises" the Pope said: "We live in a period of crisis for the capitalist system. Peoples are striving for independence while others are struggling to survive".

ROAD OF THREE WISE MEN

JERUSALEM, Dec. 23 (PTI-Reuter). The traditional road of the three wise men to Bethlehem is being demined, trenches are being filled in and obstacles are being removed to prepare it for a pilgrimage by 95 diplomats and consular officers.

The pilgrims plan to drive tomorrow from Jerusalem to Bethlehem.

The road follows the route of the THREE WISE MEN on the first Christmas.

The pilgrims using this route will comprise 45 United Nations men and 30 diplomatic and consular staff.

The Jordan Government refused scores of other foreign diplomats permission to use the road, and they will have to take a roundabout way across the Israeli-Jordan armistice line.

SUNSPOTS TO BLAMED

LONDON, Dec. 23 (PTI-Reuter): Unusually erratic radio conditions may interfere with hookup plans for round-the-world Christmas broadcasts, experts said here today.

Abnormal reception has been reported in London from many parts of the world during the last three months with fluctuating intensity.

Extensive hookup arrangements may go to pieces if disturbances continue—and there is every indication they will.

The British Broadcasting corporation is scheduled to relay goodwill greetings connecting both the hemispheres. United States, French, German, Belgian, Austrian, Italian and Swish radio stations are linking up for a broadcast tomorrow.

Listening station reported today that the last three months had been the worst period in wireless history.

B.B.C. research workers believe sunspots are to blame at least party, but they think general ionic interference is also responsible. The British Astronomer Royal's Office reported: "No one really knows the reasons, though sunspot activity has now passed its maximum".

Atomic 'Sub' In 3 Years

SOVIET VISITS TO U. S. PACIFIC COAST

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 23, (PTI-Reuter): United States Vice Admiral Charles Lockwood declared here that many of the "mystery submarines" sighted off the American Pacific coast last summer were Russian, and their reasons for being in these waters were "not friendly".

Admiral Lockwood wartime Commander of United States Submarine Forces in the Pacific, now retired, said Russian submarines were sent here to study water temperatures and other information valuable in combat activities.

Admiral Lockwood said his opinions were his own and he was not speaking for the Navy. Nevertheless, he left the impression that his conclusions were based on Navy information.

Speaking before the Commonwealth Club yesterday, the Admiral predicted that the United States would complete construction within three years of a submarine propelled by atomic energy.

This vessel would cost around 10 million dollars and would be able to travel from 25 to 30 knots underwater and have unlimited range.

"I am convinced that a fleet of atomic submarines could drive every surface ship from the seas" Admiral Lockwood

ARMED POLICE ESCORT MENZIES

Australian Premier In Singapore

SINGAPORE, Dec. 23 (PTI-Reuter): A van-load of armed Malay police escorted Australian Prime Minister Robert Menzies through the streets of Singapore today when he arrived here on his way to the Commonwealth Premiers' Conference in London.

Mr. Menzies drove to Dukit Serene, residence of Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, Commissioner-General for South East Asia, where he and his family will stay until Christmas morning. A fellow guest is Sir Esler Dening, British roving Ambassador who arrived from Bangkok today.

In India Mr. Menzies will stay with Prime Minister Nehru.

SPECTRE OF WAR

Nahas' Plea To Save From More Horrors

CAIRO, Dec. 22 (PTI-Reuter): The Egyptian Prime Minister Mustapha el Nahas Pasha said tonight "the world is again tormented by the spectre of war. Let us hope world leaders will save humanity from further horrors".

He was broadcasting greeting to Muslims throughout the world on the occasion of the birthday of the Prophet Mohammed.

"We also hope the new year which dawns upon us will bring liberty and independence to the nine valley, will see all the Arab countries united and strong and the Palestine problem solved in a manner which will safeguard the dignity of the Palestine people", he added.

BOMBAY-CALCUTTA MAIL DERAILED

No One Injured

CALCUTTA, Dec. 23, (UPI): Three bogies of 1 down Bombay-Calcutta mail derailed early this morning at Manharpur, 232 miles from Calcutta on the Howrah-Nagpur main line of the B. N. Railway no one was injured and the line was cleared promptly.

A press note issued by the public relation officer Calcutta railways states: "1-down Bombay-Calcutta mail which left Bombay on Thursday and which was running 4 hours late from G. I. P. railway was further detained for about 4 hours at Manharpur, 232 miles from Calcutta on the Howrah-Nagpur main line of its bogies having been derailed on account of a defect having developed in the luggage and brake-van during the running.

"The line was cleared promptly and the train left Manharpur at 8-10 a.m. There has been no case of injury to any of the passengers or railway staff travelling by this train."

Wu Mission Leaves Prague

PRAGUE, Dec. 23 (PTI-Reuter): The Communist Chinese delegation to the United Nations General Assembly at Lake Success left Prague for Moscow by air this morning.

The delegation led by General Wu Hsiu-Chuan is on its way from Lake Success to Peking.

The delegates arrived in Prague from London last Wednesday. Senior Czechoslovakian Government officials and Eastern European diplomats were at the airfield to bid the delegates goodbye after their two and a half days' stay in Prague.

NEW YEAR PROSPECTS FOR CZECH EVE

PRAGUE, Dec. 23 (PTI-Reuter): The Czechoslovakian Army and Air Force will start recruiting girls of between 17 and 22 in the New Year, the Czechoslovak news agency reported.

The girls will serve in anti-aircraft or administrative units They must be unmarried and physically fit.

Selected women non-commissioned officers will have the opportunity of achieving commissioned rank on the active list after training in a military academy the announcement said.

"Knock! Knock!"

Pletcher in 'The Sioux City Journal'.

Will That Halt Them Now?

Hutton in 'The Philadelphia Inquirer'

Chinese Cross 38th Parallel

South Koreans In Bitter Fighting At Hyachon

TOKYO, Dec. 23, (PTI-Reuter).

THE thin United Nations line across Korea braced itself tonight for battle after Gen. MacArthur's announcement that gathering Chinese armies now had "sufficient mass" for attack.

Bitter fighting was reported south of Hwachon along the 38th parallel, north-east of Seoul, southern capital. South Koreans were said to be in action. The Communists, shifting their weight slightly east of the main defence line covering Seoul, had penetrated 5,000 yards in the Chunchon area, Gen. MacArthur stated.

Chunchon is about eight miles below the parallel between the two Koreas. The communique did not give details about the composition of the Communist troops.

But Gen. MacArthur confirmed the presence of Chinese forces in the area of Chongye, which is two miles below the parallel. A Tokyo spokesman said, however, that the term "Chongye area" was used loosely.

He refused to confirm that the Chinese had crossed the parallel.

MORE CHINESE

Four more Chinese Communist armies had now entered Korea, Gen. MacArthur's communique said.

Accelerated reinforcements and supplies indicated a forward move by the large Chinese forces—poised along the 39th parallel running through Pyongyang, Northern capital.

Other signs of an impending Communist offensive were continued aggressive probing actions along the Allied lines and the presence of artillery with the Chinese columns.

Moscow Optimistic

MOSCOW, Dec. 23, (PTI-Reuter): Diplomatic circles here today took a favourable view of the prospects for the three Western Powers' proposal of talks with Russia.

They said the door had been left open by counter-proposal to Russia's invitation to talks on disarming Germany.

The counter-proposal suggested preliminary talks to find a "wider" agenda for a Big Four Foreign Ministers' meeting.

Car Prices To Stay Put

WASHINGTON, December 23, (PTI-Reuter): The Chrysler Car Corporation has cancelled a price increase on its 1951 model cars price stabiliser Michael V. Disalle announced here.

General Motors banned sale of all its cars but withdrew the ban on Thursday and announced the cars would be offered for sale at 1950 prices.

SOVIET POOH-POOHS ATOM BOMB

Extracts From Bolskoi Encyclopaedia

MOSCOW, December 23, (PTI- Reuter).

THERE are 96 pages devoted to atomic science, the atom bomb and "atomic" diplomacy in the third volume of the second edition of the Bolskoi Soviet Encyclopaedia, which has just been published.

The publication includes coloured plates of Mendeleeff's periodic system of elements and photographs of nuclear aspects.

It assigns the leading role in atomic discoveries to Soviet scientists. Of the atom bomb it says: "It was the invention not of one scientist or one country, but the result of prolonged study of natural and artificial radio activity to which the Soviet scientists made a considerable contribution —the discovery of spontaneous fission, the uranium theory, the nucleur theory, chain reaction, et cetera."

It described as "groundless" American propaganda to the effect that an atom bomb can alone decide a war, saying its destructive effect is "comparatively not great".

The devastation at Hiroshima and Nagasaki was to be explained by the fact that the Japanese cities were built of bamboo and paper houses, it declared.

The Encyclopaedia charged the "American imperialists "with an effort to conduct a policy" atom blackmail, speculating on an imaginary monopoly by the United States of the secret of the atom bomb".

DOOMED TO FAILURE

Quoting the statement by the Soviet Tass agency on September 25 last year that the Soviet Union had discovered the secret of atomic weapons, it went on to describe the theoretical principles of manufacture of the Hydrogen Bomb.

It declared that "United States" efforts to frighten the peoples with a super-bomb were doomed to failure just as was the speculations the monopoly of the atom bomb."

Although great difficulties stood in the way of the realisation of nuclear fuel, "the principle of the atom bomb can be used as fuel for jet-propelled flights outside the earth's atmosphere and also to powr aeroplanes and seagoing ships," it said.

The articles expressed confidence that atomic power would become the basis of the greatest scientific and technical advances in Communist society when the danger of war had vanished.

CEYLON RUBBER FOR RUSSIA!

COLOMBO, Dec. 23, (PTI-Reuter): Czechoslovak buyers have asked leading rubber shippers here to send rubber to the Polish port of Gdynia, usually reliably sources said here today.

The report has given rise to considerable speculation here as it was thought likely the rubber would ultimately be transhipped to Russia.

The export of rubber from Ceylon is allowed only where the port of destination is definitely stated but this rule, it is believed here, would not prevent the shipment of cargoes which might ultimately be sent elsewhere.

An informed source said it was not likely that local shippers would refuse orders from Czechoslovakia or Poland.

FUTURE OF WEST NEW GUINEA

New Indonesian Proposals

THE HAGUE, Dec. 23, (PTI-Reuter): The Dutch Cabinet will meet for a special session this afternoon on the dispute with Indonesia over the future of Western New Guinea following the presentation of Indonesian proposals that a resumed meeting this morning of the Dutch-Indonesian conference.

The delegates met for an hour and a half after a week's break during which both sides were understood to have prepared new compromise proposals.

A communique issued after the meeting said:

"At an informal meeting this morning the chairman of the Indonesian delegation explained the standpoint of his Government on the solution of the New Guinea problems and made a proposal to the Netherlands delegation based on this explanation.

"The chairman of the Netherlands delegation stated that he would give the standpoint of the Netherlands Government on this proposal after the Government had consulted on it and, if necessary, had consulted the appropriate Parliamentary Committees of the States General (Parliament).

"The chairman of the two delegations will meet to fix the time of the next meeting".

Rhee Announces Christmas Amnesty

TOKYO, December 23, (PTI-Reuter): President Syngman Rhee today announced a special Christmas amnesty for all political offenders either already sentenced or awaiting sentences or trial according to a Seoul radio announcement monitored here.

Won't Be Flashpoint Of World War III

BERLIN, Dec. 23 (PTI-Reuter): Maj.-Gen. G. Bourne, British commandant in Berlin said yesterday that the danger of Berlin becoming the flash-point of World War III had now completely disappeared.

"Berlin is now, since Korea, only a small cog in the big machine of Western and Soviet relationship".

Assam Relief Fund Swells

SHILLONG, Dec. 23 (PTI): Contribution to the Governor of Assam's earthquake relief fund totalled rupees forty lakhs and sixty-nine thousand.

THAT WONDER DRUG

Scraped From Wayside Trees At Rantalai

CUTTACK, December 23, (PTI): The Chief Minister of Orissa Mr. Nabakrushna Chaudhuri, told a press conference here today that according to official figures available now there were 424 deaths of Rantalai visitors in railway stations and 350 deaths in hospitals of Orissa. Government had not yet received reports of death on roadsides, he added.

ALL ABOUT DRUG

About the "drug" itself, the Chief Minister said that it would be easily seen from the trees whose barks were "scraped" that the so-called drug was obtained from any tree that was handy.

The Chief Secretary supplemented the information by stating that the police kept a watch on the boy and his family for days together to find out whether they were going out to get the "drug" and found that though they had not gone out, there were large quantities available for distribution. It was therefore a safe guess that the drug was being smuggled into the boy's house by some outside agency.

The Chief Secretary also revealed that police investigation on a comprehensive scale was going on, and the neighbouring provinces had been addressed for tracing out the origin wherefrom propaganda in favour of the drug had originated.

Nepal To Have First Taste Of Diarchy

POPULAR LEADERS AS KING'S NOMINEES IN NEW SET-UP

BIRATNAGAR, December 23, (UPI).

POLITICAL circles in Nepal believe that the forthcoming announcement to be made with in this week by His Highness Maharaja Mohan Shamsher Jang Bahadur Rana, Prime Minister of Nepal, will be almost the same as contained in the Government of India's memorandum.

It is understood that the proposed Interim Government will include in its cabinet, five members of the present Government, including the present Prime Minister and four popular leaders as nominees of His Highness Tribhuvan Bir Bikram Shah, the King of Nepal.

The nominees of the Prime Minister, it is expected, will include General Babar Shamsher Jung Bahadur Rana, the present Commander-in-Chief of Nepal, General Kaisar Shamsher Jung Bahadur Rana, the present Home Minister, General Bijay Shamsher Jung Bahadur Rana Foreign Minister and General Bahadur.

Though the names of the popular representatives are not yet known, it is presumed that Shri B. P. Koirala, Nepali Congress leader, Shri Bhadrakali Misra, leader of the Nepal Lok Sevak Sangh, Shri Tripurwar Singh, Nepal Proja Panchayat leader, now in jail, and General Subarna Shumsher Jung Bahadur Rana, over-all Commander of the Nepali Congress Forces, are likely to represent public opinion.

NEPALI CONGRESS VICTORY

PATNA, Dec. 23.

Bahadurganj Thana in Taulihawa district in Western Nepal, about 5 miles north of Berni railway station (on the Indian border in U.P.), has been captured by Nepali Congress volunteers, according to a Nepali Congress report received here.

The Congress volunteers are also reported to have captured arms and ammunition from the police station at Bahadurganj.

FALLEN TO INSURGENTS

LUCKNOW, Dec. 23 (UPI).

In a skirmish between the Nepal State Forces and the insurgents at Biratnagar, the latter are reported to have captured from the former large quantities of arms and ammunitions, says a message received by the Nepali Congress leaders who are here in connection with the Socialist-sponsored Himalayan conference.

It is claimed by these sources that only a fortress in which the Governor stays is now under the control of the Nepal state forces at Biratnagar, and the rest of the district has gone to the insurgents.

The Nepali Congress leaders expect the fall of the fortress also very shortly.

HIMALAYAN TALKS CONCLUDE

LUCKNOW, Dec. 23 (UPI).

The Himalayan Conference, convened by the Socialist Party of India, concluded its two-day session here this evening after appointing a committee "to carry out the decisions arrived at the conference and to maintain contact between peoples' movements of the Himalayan region.

The committee will consist of Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia (India) Chairman Mr. Jaya Prakash Narain (India) Mr. Mohd. Akbar Khan (Pakhtoonistan), Mr. Durga Singh Irawat (Indo-Tibetan region), Mr. B. P. Koirala (Nepal) and Mr. Faridul Haq Ansari (India), secretary.

The office of the committee will be located at Lucknow.

Khare Unfurls Sabha Flag

POONA, Dec. 23, (PTI): Dr. N. B. Khare, President elect of the 39th session of the Akhil Bharat Hindu Mahasabha, hoisted this morning the Hindu Mahasabha flag at the "Swatantra vir savarkar nagar" to mark the beginning of the four days programme in connection with the session which opens here tomorrow. Prominent Hindu Mahasabha leaders and a large gathering was present at the function.

TRAGIC END OF TEN PATIENTS

AMARILLO TEXAS, Dec. 23 (PTI-Reuter): Ten aged bedridden patients, three of them blind, were burned at the Walker Convalescent Home here yesterday.

Thirty seven patients were saved.

The flames swept from the big barracks along a covered passageway to another dormitory. But patients here had time to flee. Cause of the fire was not immediately established.

Freedom Within French Union

INDO-CHINESE STATES SIGN CONVENTION

PARIS, Dec. 23 (PTI-Reuter): Representatives of France and the three Indo-Chinese states of Vietnam Laos and Cambodia today signed conventions granting the states independence within the French Union, Agence France Presse reported from Saigon.

Bao Dai, former Emperor of Annam, who is now head of the Vietnam State, presided at the ceremony.

GRANADES FLY IN SAIGON MARKET

PARIS, Dec. 23 (PTI-Reuter): Seven Indo-Chinese were wounded last night when six out of the eighth grenades exploded near Saigon's general market, the French Press Agency reported from Saigon. Five grenades were thrown near a police post near Cholon but no one was hurt.

No War On Kashmir Issue, Says Liaquat

SYLHET, Dec. 23 (PTI): The Pakistani Prime Minister, Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan declared at a public meeting here today that Pakistan did not want to go to war on the Kashmir issue.

She wanted "a fair and equitable settlement" by means of a plebiscite, he said, according to the associated press of Pakistan.

Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan added that Pakistan would not however allow India to "seize Kashmir by force".

PAK PRIME MINISTER TO VISIT SYRIA

KARACHI Dec. 23, (UPI): The Prime Minister of Pakistan Mr Liaquat Ali Khan has accepted the invitation of the Syrian Government to visit Syria, it is authoritatively learnt.

The invitation was sent to the Pakistan Prime Minister before his departurt for the U S A but he could not visit Syria on his way back owing to certain pressing engagements.

No decision has so far been taken on the date of Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan's visit to Syria.

Sheikh Abdullah's Call

CALCUTTA, Dec 23 (UPI): There is only one leader for both Hindus and Muslims of India, and that is Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru observed Sheikh Abdullah, Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir replying to a reception accorded to him by Poorna Bharat local Urdu daily on behalf of the Bengal Press this afternoon.

News From Nairobi

Homage To Sardar Patel

(From Our Correspondent)

NAIROBI, (By Airmail).

About 2,000 Indians from Nairobi gathered together on Friday, December 15 to pay homage to the memory of Republican India's "Iron Man", Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Deputy Prime Minister of India and Minister for States, Broadcasting and Information who passed away in Bombay on Friday last.

The meeting held under the auspices of the Indian Association, Nairobi passed a resolution conveying "to the President of the Indian Republic and to our brothern India in deepest sense of sorrow and sympathy in our heavy loss".

All Indian shops in Nairobi and also in adjacent towns of Kenya were immediately closed following the receipt of the news of Sardar's death.

Indian newspapers both in Nairobi and Mombasa published "specials" to announce the Sardar's passing away.

INDIAN DELEGATION

The East African Indian National Congress announced last week that an Indian delegation is likely to proceed to England to place before the British Government and the people the East African Indian viewpoint on the proposed constitutional changes envisigaged by the British Government.

Although the personnel of the delegation have not yet been announced, it is believed that the delegation will proceed to England when concrete proposals concerning the future of East Africa have been made public by the Colonial Secretary, Mr. James Griffiths.

"UZVADD"

A new English-Konkarni weekly, Uzvadd ('Light" in Goan language) made its appearance in Nairobi.

The weekly is designed to meet the growing needs of the English and non-English speaking Goans, (including Indians), of Eastern Africa who number about 10,000. It has had a good reception among Indians and Goans.

Edited by Mr. M.I. Fernandes, M.J.I. (Lond.) a Nairobi journalist, the weekly has an attractive get- up and make-up. News from London, Bombay, New Delhi, Karachi and Goa are given promience.

'Uzvadd' was the first among Indian newspapers to publish the news of the passing of Sardar Patel and also to get out a one-page "Special" depicting the life of India's 'Iron Man'.

Importance Of Research Work: Mcbain's View

POONA, Dec. 23. (UPI): Emphasising the importance of research work in the modern world, Prof. James Mcbain, Director of the National Chemical Laboratory in Poona, told Indian research students here today that quality must be attained, maintained and controlled.

Prof. Mcbain, who was inaugurating the first exhibition of printing ink at Fergusson College this morning, observed that he had a profound belief in enterprise of all kind—whether it was private, public, coporate or Government enterprise—as long as it was controlled by character and social conscience. The National Chemical Laboratory would be very glad to help the Indian Printing Ink Association, under whose auspices the exhibition had been arranged. Prof. Mcbain concluded.

Banning Exports To China: Singapore Considering

SINGAPORE, Dec. 23, (PTI-Reuter): Mr. A. D Stutchbury Singapore Government's first Assistant Secretary for Economic Affairs, said here today the Government was "considering the implications which would arise if it placed an embargo on the strategic materials to Communist China.

Mr. Stutchbury would not amplify his statement but other official sources in Singapore said the British Government would achieve little by pulling out of the China market unless Indonesia followed suit.

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 23 (H.S.): Total collection of 7 lakh maunds of Dangar as levy is reported to have taken place from the Ahmedabad district. This stock of foodgrains would be adequate for the coming 4 to 5 months, after which supply will be made probably from Kaira District or some other adjoining district.

National Resources Board For India

FOR PROCURING RAW MATERIAL REQUIREMENTS OF COUNTRY

NEW DELHI, (PTI) Dec. 23.

THE Development Committee on Industries, which concluded its two-day deliberations here to day, is understood to have recommended to Government the setting up of a National Resources Board to be entrusted with the overall responsibility of co-ordinating and procuring the raw material requirements of India.

The Board would have a permanent chairman of "high calibre and adequate experience."

Some of the commodities already in short supply, and which would be still more so due to the stockpiling, are vital raw materials like steel, silver, copper, zinc, tin, antimony, aluminium, nickel, newsprint, caustic soda and soda ash.

WORK OF PANELS

The Development Committee today considered the terms of reference and procedure of work of the panels to be constituted for attaining and maintaining full production in essential industries.

The panels would for the present be set for the heavy engineering, light engineering, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, ferrous metals and the non-ferrous metals industries. The Committee, it is understood, has agreed upon the personnel of these panels and they will be constituted at an early date.

The terms of reference of these panels, will be finalised by the Industry and Supply Ministry.

PERSONNEL

The National Resources Board, it was suggested by the Committee, should be composed of a permanent chairman of high calibre and adequate experience, representatives of the Central Ministries of Industry and Supply, Finance, Commerce, Defence and Transport, and a representative of the National Planning Commission.

RATIONALISATION

The Committee also considered the question of rationalisation and improvement of production of industries.

The Committee met under the Chairmanship of the Industry and Supply Minister, Mr. Hare Krushna Mahtab.

'GENERAL' COLD WINS THE DAY

CUXHAVEN, December 23 (PTI-Reuter): Cold today drove two Heidelberg students out of Heligoland, and now uninhabited North Sea island which they "invaded on Wednesday to stop Royal Air Force practice bombing. The two who originally said they would stay "indefinitely" had appealed to all ex-Heligolanders to embark at once and join them in rebuilding their "beloved island home".

Yesterday they asked to be picked up.

They said if they stayed longer they would "die from exposure". They were also running low on food.

New Zealand's Gift To 'Delhi'

LONDON, Dec. 22 (PTI-Reuter): A wooden shield bearing an inscription from the people of New Zealand will soon be sent to India for presentation to the Indian cruiser Delhi, formerly the Achilles, the New Zealand Government announced here today.

The inscription is as follows:

"The people of New Zealand record with gratitude and affection the service of this ship with the New Zealand division of the Royal Navy and the Royal New Zealand Navy, 1946."

The presentation was the idea of Mr. C. R. E. Gardiner, a New Zealander resident in Bombay.

Grant To Allahabad University

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, Dec 24

The Government of Utter Pradesh have decided to grant the Allahabad University Rs. 20,000 to set up a Geographical Institute. The Institute will give courses for two years on physics, chemistry and mathematics. The Institute will admit 25 students every year. There will be classes in radio engineering and geophysical subjects. A geographical museum will also be stablished.

Peace In Slender Thread Says Vellodi

SECUNDERABAD, Dec. 23. (UPI): Inaugurating the triennial conference of the Student Christian Movement of India, Pakistan and Ceylon at the Osmania University this morning, Mr. M. K. Vellodi, Chief Minister of Hyderabad, said that the international situation could not be viewed with composure—the peace hanging by slender thread. Their consolation and pride, however, lay in the efforts of the Indian delegation at Lake Success who were striving hard to reconcile the differences between the warring nations.

W. Bengal Side To Meet Tourists

CALCUTTA, Dec 23 (PTI): The Cricket Association of Bengal tonight announced the West Bengal Governor's team to meet the Commonwealth XI on December 24, 25 and 26 here.

Excepting for the Bihar and former India speed merchant, Shutey Banerji, who has been invited to skipper the team, the other ten players of the side had been filled with West Bengal players, including C. S. Nayudu, formerly of Holkar who has recently migrated to Calcutta.

The Governor's team as announced this evening is:—Shutey Banerji (Captain), C. S. Nayudu, N. Chatterji, S. Banerji (Junior), P. Sen, P. Chatterji, P. Roy, B. Frank, Ajit Das Gupta, Sivaji Bose and B. Das Gupta. Twelfth man: D. K. Mukerjee.

Reserves: S. Khanna, P. B. Dutta, and P. Bhattacharjee.

FRENCH MIDDLEWEIGHT CHAMPION DEFEATED

PARIS, Dec. 23, (PTI-Reuter): "Sugar" Ray Robinson, world Welter-weight Champion, beat French Middleweight Robert Villemain here last night, the referee stopping the ten round non-title bout in the ninth round.

It was Robinson's fourth fight of his European tour.

Robinson always appeared to have the edge but Villemain fought plucki-ly. Earlier, in the ninth round the Frenchman had withstood a hurricane of rights and lefts which forced him to the ropes.

At the weigh-in, Robinson, contender for Jake Lamottas world middleweight title scaled 156 pounds 3 ounces. Villemain weighted 163 and a quarter pounds.

AFRICAN WINS BIG DOUBLE

JOHANNESBURG, Dec. 23.

Completely unattended, a grinning African presented himself at the tote-pay-out window of a Johannesburg race-course to collect a double tote dividend of £1,507. 14s. 6d.

Officials persuaded him not to risk being robbed and to call for his money at Tattersall's. (PTI-Reuter).

Indian C-in-C In Banaras

BANARAS, Dec. 23 (PTI): General K. M. Cariappa, Commander-in-Chief, Indian Army, arrived here this morning.

During his day's stay here he will inspect the National Cadet Corps in the Banaras Hindu University.

Office Closure

The local Riot-tax office, it is learnt will be closed in the near future. Out of the total tax of Rs. 23,00,000, the office could collect only Rs. 19,00,000.

News BRIEFS

In the drive against black-marketing in PEPSU, five leading merchants of Bhatinda were arrested on Thursday under the Preventive Detention Act. The arrested persons include three cloth merchants, one sugar dealer and a foodgrain merchant. They are being taken to Faridkot District Jail for detention.

The Aga Khan is expected to arrive in Bombay by air from Cairo on Sunday. He was to have attended the wedding of the Shah of Iran on December 27, but owing to the postponement of the wedding the Aga Khan, it is stated, has decided to visit India earlier than he had planned.

The Indo-Pacific Fisheries Council will meet in February next year at Madras where delegates from all the South-East Asian countries will discuss matters pertaining to the development of fisheries in the entire region. The session is expected to last about two weeks.

TOURISTS TRAFFIC: Satisfaction at the progress made so far in the development of tourist traffic was expressed by Mr. K. Santhanam Minister of State for Transport and Railways, addressing the 4th meeting of the Tourists Traffic Central Advisory Committee held in New Delhi. They had only made a beginning he said, adding that the Government of India were determinded to go ahead with their tourists plans.

Civil Defence In U. S.

SENATE APPROVES BILL

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23, (PTI-Reuter): The United States Senate has approved a bill setting up a Civil Defence Administration. It will be headed by a single civilian director with vast powers in the event of an enemy attack.

The measure, adopted by voice vote, now goes back to the House of Representatives to resolve differences with the version the House has passed.

Observers said the Senate action made it virtually certain that Congress would send a Civil Defence measure to the White House for President Truman's signature before the present session expires—some time before midnight January 2.

Mother And Two Children Burnt To Death

LUDHIANA, Dec. 23, (PTI): A young mother and her two children died when fire gutted their home in Model Town area, Ludhiana. Another infant who received severe burns is lying in a serious condition in hospital.

Mohan Bagan Beat Usmania

DURAND CUP SOCCER

NEW DELHI, Dec 23 (PTI).

Two brilliant goals scored by Olympian, Mewalal gave Mohan Bagan a meritorious victory over Usmania in the Durand Cup Football Tournament today.

In the other encounter, Indian Air Force in their second replay lost narrowly to Rajasthan by the odd goal in three.

FOLLOWING HIS BROTHER'S FOOTSTEPS

Colin Harvey Scores 95 For Queensland

ADELAIDE, Dec. 23 (PTI-Reuter).

Colin Harvey, brother of Australian Test player, Neil Harvey scored 95 in an opening partnership of 181 for Queensland against South Australia on the opening day of the Sheffield Shield match here.

His partner was K. Jack, who scored 86.

Queensland finished with 218 for four wickets against a weak attack which sadly lacked a leg spinner, but the batting was painfully slow and Harvey showed none of brother Neil's attacking spirit in an innings which lasted nearly four hours.

ATE HIS SIGNATURE

GALASHIELS, Scotland, Dec. 23.

WORRIED because he could not keep his bargain to buy a £1,500 sterling house, David Stark Brown, a 26-year-old Scotsman went to his solicitor's office to withdraw his offer.

The solicitor refused whereupon Brown's wife had a fit of violent caughing and asked the solicitor to fetch her a glass of water.

While the man of law was out of the room, David Brown tore his signature off the document relating to the sale, and swallowed it.

Pleading guilty later at the Edinburgh sessions to maliciously damaging a document, he was fined £10 sterling.—(PTI-Reuter).

JAPAN AS MILITARY BASE AGAINST U. S. S. R.

Soviet Army Paper's Allegations

LONDON, Dec. 23 (PTI-Reuter).

The Soviet Army newspaper "Red Star" said yesterday that America planned to use Japan "as a military base for an aggressive war against the U. S. S. R., the Chinese and the Korean Peoples Republics."

"The five-year rule of the Wall Street bosses in Japan has clearly shown that the ruling circles of the United States are openly steering towards the revival of Japanese militarism."

"The militarisation of Japan is particulary shown by the restoration of her war industry potential. At present almost all Japanese industrial corporations are controlled by American concerns.'

"The Americans have openly started to regenerate the Japanese Army. Thus already shortly after the beginning of the Occupation, the police force has reached 92,000 men as against 56,000 in 1944.

"Recently MacArthur ordered the Japanese Premier Yoshida to prepare a law on compulsory military service. The restoration of the Japanese Navy is also in full swing."

To All Shakespeare Lovers

STRATFORD-ON-AVON, Dec. 23: Shakespeare lovers the world over are being asked by the Mayor of Stratford-on-Avon to contribute to the target figure of £33,000 sterling required to restore and furnish Hall's Croft, home of Shakespeare's daughter, Susanna.

Last year the Trustees and Guardians of the poet's birth-place acquired the building—the last with Shakespearen tradition still in private ownership here—for the sum of £12,000 sterling.

To Shakespearen scholars, the association between the house and the poet is well-known, and it is hoped to provide adequate facilities there for activities designed to further knowledge of Shakespeare's life, times and work.

Susanna was the first child Ann Hathaway bore the poet.

At the age of 24 she married the physician Dr. John Hall and became joint executors of Shakespeare's will. (PTI-Reuter).

COUPLE BELABOURED AND ROBBED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A couple residing at Antop Hill, Sion, were belaboured and robbed of cash and ornaments by a gang early this morning.

It is reported that at about two o'clock this morning when Mr. John Pinto and his wife who live in a garage on Antop Hill, were asleep, a gang of about eight or ten persons broke into the house.

Pinto and his wife on being awakened by the noise of the introduing gang, found themselves surrounded by men who were armed with lathis. The men demanded cash and whatever ornaments the couple possessed and when their demand met with a refusal, the gang set upon the couple and belaboured them and finally forcing the couple to give up about gold jewellery and cash valued about Rs. 1,000.

The gang made their get away under cover of darkness.

No arrests have so far been made. The Kingsway police are making enquiries.

ANTI-CONGRESS TIRADE IN FULL SWING

Electioneering Campaign On Refugee Platform

POONA, December 23, (PTI).

THE President of the Hindu Mahasabha, Dr. N. B. Khare, declared here today that the problem of refugee rehabilitation would not be solved so long as the Congress Government continued in office.

Addressing a refugees conference held in conjunction with the 29th session of the Hindu Mahasabha, which commences tomorrow, Dr. Khare said "unless the Government of India treats the Muslim minority in the country in the same way as Pakistan treats its Hindu minority, no solution to the problem of refugees was possible."

Dr. Khare added that the problem was not a communal problem but a political problem, and an issue of "honour and prestige of India."

Dr. Khare said that the "refugees will have been fully rehabilitated, only when they are in a position to occupy their homes which they had been forced to leave."

The Conference, presided over by Seth Ramkrishna Dalmia, was attended by about 500 representatives of refugees.

Master Tara Singh, the Sikh leader, Mr. N. C. Chatterjee, President of the Bengal Provincial Hindu Mahasabha and other speakers criticised the Government of India's policy towards the refugee issue.

Seth Dalmia stated that there would be no peace in the country as long as the problem of refugees remained unsolved.

REFUGEE TAX

Seth Dalmia felt that a refugee tax should be levied in India to help rehabilitate the displaced persons.

Master Tara Singh said that the Congress Government was wholly responsible for "the unhappy state" in which the country found itself. Corruption had increased and morality gone down. The country would not be free from these evils, unless the Congress Government was thrown out, he added.

"It is no use waiting for the result of the election for that", he said, "the Congress Government must be overthrown even before that, if possible. It can be overthrown overnight, if we are united.

"Let us put our heads together to see however can achitve that".

Mr. Chatterjee said that it was a patent fact that Nehru-Liaquat Pact had failed despite the propaganda carried on by Government to make people believe to the contrary.

He made an accusation against the Bengal Government that all the money earmarked for the rehabilitation of refugees was not being used for that purpose, but a part of it was being utilised for political purposes. He demanded that in Bengal "a real national trust" be formed to administer such funds.

Mr. Thakurdas Agnani, Chairman of the Reception Committee said that the best service the refugees could do to the ideals of Hindu Mahasabha, and the nation, would be by casting their votes in favour of the organisation in the coming general election, and make it stronger and newer.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT AT ENDURANCE CYCLING

POONA, Dec. 22 (PTI).

A huge holiday crowd thronged at the Ahilya Ashram, Pamdamjee Park, Poona to witness the 24-year old Janky Abdulaziz Khan embark upon his second venture in three months of 80 hours continuous cycling. Abdul Aziz who attempted this feat at Bombay on October 26, had to discontinue after 77 hours due to medical advice. Aziz Khan undertook the task at 9 a.m. this morning and will complete 80 hours on Monday at 5 p.m.

DIBRUGARH, Dec. 23 (PTI): The Assam police in their campaign against terrorists has rounded up 68 suspects, including a girl during the three weeks of this month. The arrested include some absconders. The police also recovered a quantity of unlicensed arms and ammunition.

ASSAM RELIEF FUND SWELL

Upto 20-12-50	40,56,956	8	5
Assam	2,733	0	0
Bihar	101	0	0
Bombay	3,074	0	0
Delhi	45	0	0
Himachal Pradesh	16	8	0
Hyderabad Deccan	150	9	0
Madhya Bharat	393	2	0
Madhya Pradesh	545	8	0
Madras	2,032	9	0
Mysore	159	8	0
Orissa	101	0	0
Rajasthan	53	12	0
Saurashtra	126	8	0
Uttar Pradesh	1,048	13	0
West Bengal	314	10	0
England	1,356	4	0
Grand Total	40,69,208	3	5

UNESCO MISSION IN RANGOON

RANGOON, December 23 (UPI): A three-man UNESCO Consultative Educational Mission has arrived in Rangoon to carry out a survey of Burma's educational problems and to advise and assist the Burmese Government in educational matters. The mission is head by Dr. Tsinger.

Dr. Tsinger and Professor Hermandez, another member of the Mission will stay in Burma for a period of one year. This mission will be assisted by three Burmese educationists.

INDIANS CONCEDE A GOAL

East African Tour Goes On Well

NAIROBI, Dec. 21 (PTI-Reuter).

Playing their third game within five days All-India touring hockey team defeated Nairobi West representative side by five goals to one. This was the first goal the tourists had so far conceded in their East Africa tour. India led by 2-0 at halftime which just about represented their general superiority.

The Indian first half scorers were Hardial Singh and Babu, within five minutes of the restart they had added three more between them. The home team never gave up trying and after one of the best moves of the game Gracias completely bewildered India's defence allowing Albalie Singh to score a justifiable consolation goal.

Fatal Running Somersault

CAPE TOWN, Dec. 23: Demonstrating a running sommersault to his pupils at a school here a coloured gymnastic instructer, Mr. Alfred Klein, landed on his head and broke his neck. He was killed. (PTI-Reuter).

Bills Introduced

NEW DELHI, Dec. 21, (PTI): The Prime Minister introduced in Parlament today a bill which seeks to extend the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 to Part B States and to repeal the corresponding laws now in force in those States.

The Finance Minister introduced a bill seeking to determine the qualifications requisite for appointment as members of the Finance Commission, to be set up in accordance with provisions of article 280 of the Constitution.

The programme of work of the Commission it is stated, will be settled only after it has been set up.

The Railways and Transport Minister introduced a bill to provide for the appropriation out of the Consolidated Fund of India of the moneys required to meet the supplementary grants amounting to Rs. 21,95,91,000 made by Parliament for expenditure of the Central Government on railways for 1950-51.

Impressive Spurt By Kaiyani

By Our Track Reporter.

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The following spurts have been noted this morning:—

Outer tan:

RIVIERA (Mull) and AYAAZ (RB) moved freely over three furlongs and clocked 38 1/5 seconds.

FULHURST (Rickaby) was attended by CEYLON (Ghaus Khan) when striding over three furlongs in 37 seconds.

BELDARA (Pierce) held FAIRY WAY (Durr) when covering three furlongs in 37 seconds.

SWING BRIDGE (Gilmore) moved impressively in the company of WHATAGIFT (RB) over three furlongs in 38 seconds.

OASES (Durr) went out with BALLYNAHINCH (Damodar). He returned 37 seconds for three furlongs.

MASKED LADY (Rickaby) showed out from PRETTY TOWN (RB) and MISS RUTTY (Ghaus Khan) when negotiating three furlongs in 38 seconds.

FITZ CALL (Durr) shaped better than PARA DAY (Pierce) when covering three furlongs in 38 seconds.

PIAREHIND (Chavan) and TRIUMPH (Hanuman) moved over half mile from 10 to 6 in 52 1/2 seconds. The first-named should run prominently in the 1,000 Guineas.

THE ROARER (Damodar) had the measure of LITTLE STAR (Durr) when covering three furlongs in 37 1/5 seconds. The former is in fine fettle.

GLORY OF INDIA (R. Bhosje) went better than RASHTRAPATI (R B) over three furlongs in 38 seconds.

KAIYANI (Kheem) outstrode KHUNDIL (Antoo) when travelling over four furlongs in 52 seconds.

PRINCE AJIT (RB) clocked the last two in 25 1/2 seconds.

ORDERED RELEASE: The Madras Government has ordered the release of four Communist detenus on an undertaking given by them that they have severed their connections with the Communist Party.

Stop Press

CANADIAN PLANE SIGHTED

VANCOUVER, Dec. 23 (PTI-Reuter): A Canadian Pacific Airlines plane which disappeared with 18 people on board was found today high up the snow-covered Rocky mountains 20 miles north of Penticton. At least five people were sighted around the plane Penticton is about 180 miles east of here.

BRITISH CASULTIES

LONDON, Dec 22 (PTI-Reuter): The War Office today released the names of 51 British Army casualties in Korea bringing the total announced to 269. Today's list reported six other ranks killed, two missing and 43 wounded. It also said that J. A. Beckett, previously notified as missing, had rejoined his unit.

HIMALAYAN COUNTRIES CONFERENCE

LUCKNOW, Dec. 23 (PTI): The Socialist-sponsored Himalayan Countries Conference today dicided that the Himalayan countries should form themselves into a compact region with democratic governments and mutual assistance pacts to help one another "in case of attack or infiltration by either the Soviet or the Anglo-American bloc".

Mr. Jaya Prakash Narayan presided. The conference felt that the revolution in Nepal was "most significant for Asia" as it combined political democracy with economic democracy.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

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SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted an experienced and qualified Teacher to work as a Principal. Qualifications M. A. (B.T.) or B. A. (B.T.) with English specialists also two trained Teachers for the same School to work as an Assistant Teachers. Qualifications matric-trained. Apply with testimonials (State Salary) to the Hon. Secretary, Indian Public School, Moshi. (9313)

Wanted men and women to work in spare time everywhere. Apply Box No. 2303 "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted two experienced Salesmen one Sales Manager all having good influence with Clubs, Canteens, Institutes big Hotels to push our juice drinks aerated waters-good salaries apply Post Box 2280, Bombay 2. (2311)

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents to stock our high class embroidery finished goods such as pillow cases, Cushion covers, handkerchieves etc. For Particulars apply to:— Light & Co., P. O. Chovva. (N. Malabar) (2299)

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

PLEASE NOTE that the name of BADRI PRASAD MARWARI is being CHANGED to BADRIDAS BAJORIA.

(2306)

AUCTION SALES

MACKENZIE LYALL & CO., will sell by Public Auction At D. G. (1 & S) Depot, Santragachi, B. N. Rly. At 10 a. m. on SATURDAY next the 30th December, 1950.

Under instructions from The Regional Commissioner (Disposals) 800 Tons of Different Sizes Bolts, Nuts, Carriage Bolts, M. S. Washers, Spring Washers, Round Head, C. S. K. Head and Pan Head Rivets, Etc. also Miscellaneous Stores.

Rent Restriction In Thana District

The Government of Bombay has re-applied Part II of the Bombay Rents, Hotel and Lodging House Rates Control Act. 1947 to the following areas in respect of premises let for the purposes mentioned in the brackets following the names of respective areas:

In Thana District: Borivli, Kandivli and Malad Notified Areas; Goregaon, Mulund Kohoj-Khuntavli and Chinchni Village Panchayat areas: and Bordi and Cholvad villages (residence business, trade or storage).

Hansa Back Again

HAMBURG, Dec. 23, (PTI-Reuter): The Hansa shipping line in Hamburg today reopened its regular shipping service to Persian Gulf ports and India, which were interrupted by the Second World War.

Plea To Curb Export Of Hides And Skins

BOMBAY, Dec. 23: The Leather Goods Manufacturers' and Dealers' Association of Bombay has appealed to the Government of India to "come to the rescue" of the Leather Goods and Footwear Industry, by "curbing indiscriminate exports of raw and tanned hides and skins".

MIDDLE CLASS HARD HIT BY INFLATION

Divetia Urges Govt. To Give Prompt Relief

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 23, (UPI).

THE future of the country, especially in this age of democracy, depends on the middle class, and the country's administration is likely to survive, only if it helps in uplifting and consolidating this class," observed Mr. Harsidhbhai Divetia Vice-Chancellor, Gujarat University, presiding over the Middle Class Convention held here today.

Mr. Divetia added that the economic condition of the middle class in India had considerably deteriorated and become critical owing to inflation, the increasing taxation and the absence of dearness allowance in proportion to the present prevailing dearness.

The President said that the states should take prompt measures to improve conditions of the middle class and inter alia suggested that the minimum salary should be rupees 100 to 150 per mensem; there should be ceiling prices fixed by the Government on every article of necessities and lessening of the burden of taxation on these necessities of life.

Stressing the necessity of an enquiry into the economic condition of the middle class in every province by competent bodies, Mr. Divetia asked the middle class people to create a strong public opinion which would help them considerably in improving their lot.

He appealed to them not merely to remain aloof from anti-social activities, but to expose all such anti-social elements in their midst.

VALUE OF MANUAL LABOUR

Continuing, he said that manual labour should be given proper place by the middle class. He appealed to educated youths not to be ashamed of manual labour. It was also the duty of the middle class to limit their families in proportion to their income. Social service was the real road to social revolution, and only the middle class in every country could bring about such revolution. If middle class understood their duties, their future was bright and no economic force could prevent their uplift. He hoped that the Union Finance Minister would take steps to give more relief to the middle class in the next budget, and thus earn gratitude of crores of people.

No society could exist without middle class in its midst, and the progress of the country was measured by the condition of its middle class which should play an important role in the country's social structure, he concluded. Lady Vidyagavri Nilkanth welcomed the delegates.

International Engineering Conference

NEW DELHI, Dec. 23 (UPI): The biggest contingent of delegates to the forthcoming International Engineering Conference to be held here in January next year will be from India the host country.

According to information so far available, about 400 Indian delegates, including 22 ladies, will be attending the various conferences. These include engineers and scientists.

All the departments of Central and State Governments connected with the development of power and irrigation will also be represented.

CLEAR ALL ASIA OF WESTERN INFLUENCE

Chinese Red Party's Call

TOKYO, Dec. 23, (PTI-Reuter): Peking Radio last night quoted the official Communist Party organ as calling on the Chinese people to clear all Asia of Western influence.

The paper according to the Radio, called on the Chinese to marshal their entire strength behind the Communist Party's mission in Asia.

The paper claimed, according to the broadcast, "American imperialism is being toppled from its aggressive position in Asia."

The broadcast monitored here followed closely on an appeal over North Korean Kanggyel Radio to rid Korea of American forces.

VISHINSKY SWEARS BY PEACE

But Keeps Mum On War In Korea

PARIS, December 23 (PTI-Reuter): Soviet Foreign Minister M. Andre Vyshinsky said last night that Russia wanted peace and would do everything to conserve it, the French Conservative newspaper "Le Figaro" reported today.

The newspaper's correspondent who interviewed him as he landed from the "Liberte" which brought him from the U S A quoted the Soviet Foreign Minister as saying "it is difficult for me to say anything to you. Nevertheless I am not satisfied with the decisions taken at the United Nations. China should have been recognised a long time ago".

Asked whether he believed peace could be safeguarded he said "certainly Russia wants peace and will do everything to conserve it".

The correspondent added that M Vyshinsky declined to comment on the question of a Four-Power conference or the war in Korea.

The correspondent said that when questioned about German rearmament, M. Vyshinsky repeated what he said in past years that there was no question of his country changing its policy and that it was astonishing that one should wish to rearm a nation that was so recently an enemy.

"But he affirmed once again that Russia wanted peace" she added.

TOO COMPLICATED

The Continental 'Daily Mail' also quoted M. Vyshinsky as saying he did not want to talk about Korea when questioned by their reporter.

"It is too complicated for me to comment on", the newspaper reported him as saying.

PAK PILGRIMS AT ROORKEE

SHARANPUR, Dec. 23 (PTI): About 200 pilgrims from Pakistan arrived at Roorkee from Amritsar yesterday on a pilgrimage to the shrine of the Muslim Saint Hazrat Sabir Sahib, about six miles from Roorkee town.

The leader of the party said on arrival that they had received a hearty welcome at all railway stations between Amritsar and Sharanpur. The party travelled in three railway compartments under police escort.

41 Killed, 46 Injured In Train & Bus Collision

PRAGUE, Dec. 22. (PTI-Reuter): Forty-one people were killed and 46 injured when an express train and a bus collided at a railway crossing near Podivin, near Moravia, last night, the official Czech news agency said tonight.

The level crossing keeper has been arrested, the agency added.

U. P. Congress Rivals Coming Together

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 24.

Mr. Purshotamdas Tandon personally conducted negotiations between two rival parties of the U.P. Congress Committee and the parties agreed to a list of office-bearers prepared by Tandon. It is said the talks will continue.

A. I. R.'s HIGH POWER TRANSMITTER

NEW DELHI, Dec. 23 (PTI): All India Radio's first high power medium wave transmitter under the eight year plan will be inaugurated at Calcutta on January 8 by Mr. R. R. Diwakar, Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting.

The transmitter will operate on a frequency of 1,000 kc/s (300 metres).

U. S. 8th ARMY CHIEF KILLED

Jeep Accident Near Seoul

TOKYO, Dec. 23, (PTI-Reuter).

LT. GENERAL Walton A. Walker, sixtyone-year old commander of the American Eighth Army in Korea, was killed today in a jeep accident.

Hundreds of Americans soldiers saw their tough stocky Commander killed five miles north of Seoul when he was thrown on to a muddy road and crushed by his own jeep, according to front line reports.

Gen. Walker was on his way to decorate his son Capt. Sam Walker when he was killed in the road accident.

The son, sobbing, was later left alone with the body at Eighth Army Headquarters dispensory.

The body of Lieut.-Gen. Walton Walker, was placed on a plane at Seoul air base today to be flown to Jpan.

General MacArthur issued this statement: "I am profoundly shocked at the death of General Walker. As Commander of the Eighth United States Army he proved himself a brilliant military leader whom I had just recommended for promotion to the rank of full General.

"His gallantry in action has been an inspiration to all, who have served with him and his loss will be keenly felt not only by our country but those allied with us in defence of freedom in the Korean peninsula."

Lieutenant General Matthew B. Ridgway was today appointed new Commander of the American Eighth Army in Korea in succession to Lieutenant General Walton H. Walker killed in a jeep accident.

General Ridgway was formerly Commanding General of the 82nd Airborne Division and 18th Airborne Corps in Europe during the second world war.

TAKE OVER VIZAG SHIP YARD

Estimates Body's Report

NEW DELHI, December 22 (PTI): The Estimates Committee of Parliament, which submitted its report to Parliament on the Industry and Supply Ministry yesterday, has recommended to the Government that the Vizagapatam shipyard should be taken over and it should be given a high priority in the development schemes.

The Committee, has stated that Government should enter into a partnership with the Scindias and if there was difficulty in putting through this proposal with the consent of the Scindias "Government should bring before Parliament necessary legislation to give effect to it."

The Committee says that the present yard has capacity for building three ships whereas for making it economical it should have a capacity of eight ships. The full scheme would have involved eight to ten crores of rupees and the Scindias approached the Government to take over the yard with all commitments and costs incurred by the Company. The French naval firm appointed by the Government to assess the value of the yard recommended an overall reduction of 25 per cent on the cost of the yard. The Scindias did not agree to it and Government which was faced with the alternative of either closing down the yard or keeping it going by payment of subsidy chose the latter alternative. The Government had made an offer to the Scindias that they should join with the Government in forming a new corporation in which their (Scindias) capital would be regarded as contribution to the joint corporation but the Scindias would not agree to this.

A Second "Hitler!"

MOSCOW, Dec. 23, (PTI-Reuter): The Soviet "Literary Gazette" today compared Gen. Dwight Eisenhowever with Hitler.

The article four columns long, was headed "Wall Street's Supreme Sarjeant-Major."

CITY MARKET

SHARE BAZAR

BOMBAY, Dec. 23.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was officially closed today. Tata steel Defds. opened at Rs. 1940 and later were quoted at Rs. 1935 to Rs. 1936/4.

GOLD AND SILVER

Speculative Buying

BOMBAY, Dec. 23.

The local bullion market was again firm today on speculative buying. Arrivals are fairly heavy and the offlake remains restricted. But the market sentiment is influenced by war and naturally as the market is reaching higher levels, short sellers are compelled to cover on a rising market. Bulls are manipulating the market and they do not hesitate to pay unduly big budlee differences.

At the opening next silver was quoted at Rs. 186/ and advanced at Rs. 187 on renewed buying. At this level there was moderate realising and the market steadied at Rs. 186/12. Current settlement was quoted at Rs. 186 and spot silver was placed at Rs. 186/8.

Forward Gold open at Rs. 110/12 and after improving at Rs. 110/14 steadied at Rs. 110/12. Ready gold was quoted at Rs. 110/10 and Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 75/8.

Later on there was increased buying in silver and the market advanced at Rs 187/11 and finally closed as under:

Silver Ready	....	186 14 0
Forward	....	187 8 0
Gold Ready	....	111 4 0
Forward	....	111 4 0

London Stock Exchange

LONDON, Dec. 22.

2-1/2% British Consols	£ 70-7 / 8
3-1/2% Conversion Loan 1961	£ 96-1 / 4
4% Funding Loan 1960/90	£ 107-1 / 8
3-1/2% War Loan on after Dec. 1, 1952	£ 94-1 / 4
Chartered Bank	£ 8-15/16
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	£ 79
National Bank of India	£ 32
3-1/2% British Consols Bank	£ 70-7/8 £ 79

Transactions on the London Stock Exchange are officially placed at 4,045.

London Bullion

LONDON, Dec. 22.

LONDON:

Silver spot and forward 70 peice
Gold bars fine per ounce £12-8-0

London Exchanges

LONDON, Dec. 22.

EXCANGES: T.T. London on

New York	2.7987/2.8012
Montreal	295-3/4 to 2.96
Stockholm	14.47 to 14.50
Switzerland	12.23 to 12.26

London Copra Firm

LONDON, December 22.

The copra market was firm on European demand. Straits Dutch East Indies fair merchantable delivered weight £109 asked and £108-1/2 bid, Philippines 365 dollars paid and Ceylon fair merchantable sundried was quoted at £112, all per ton c.i.f. December/January shipment.

The coconut oil market was steady with straits in drums at £161 sellers; in bulk £157 sellers; Ceylon in drums at 162 sellers and in bulk at 156-1/2 sellers, all January/February.

Brussels Stocks Quiet

BRUSSELS, December 22.

Forward dealings were quiet but the market generally held steady. Some interest in Tanganyika, Canadians, Union Miniere and Petrofina. Petrofina will be traded from December 27th excoupon to 26 giving right to a bonus share for each three held. In the spot market electricity and metal shares steady with gains numerous but small.

Restricted Business On Paris Bourse

PARIS, December 22.

The bourse was fairly well maintained but the approach of holidays appeared to keep business in check. Internationals drew support and made general progress. Royal Dutch were influenced by favourable press comment and recovered some of the ground lost when the new loan was announced. Copper and gold shares shared in the better tone but prices here were showing a little irregularity. Rentes moved irregularly.

AMERICAN MARKETS

TRADE BUYING IN N. Y. COTTON MARKET

Wall Street Rules Firm

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.

The market was quiet moving narrowly but mixed influenced by small orders either way as traders were evidently disposed to evenup commitments in advance of the extended weekend. Additionally many were inclined to remain out of the market until further price control news.

Dealers presently appear convinced that the Government request for a voluntary price freeze does not apply to cotton futures but they are uncertain over future action over controls. Old crops advanced on small persistent trade demand and shortcovering disclosing limited offerings. On the otherhand fardistants continued under pressure of scattered liquidation. The market closed steady with sales at 200,000 bales.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

	New York	New Orleans
March	42.95	42.75
May	42.50	42.36
July	41.91	41.75
October	38.89	38.88
Middling spot	44.07	42.95

New York cotton highest March 42.97 at 14.37 hrs. Lowest 42.70 at 10.04 hrs.

WALL STREET MARKET

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.

Initial irregularity was succeeded by a mild predominance of gains mostly fractions to one dollar as buyers again became interested in stocks favourably situated for the rearmament programme. In moderate activity, preholiday covering and investment demand favoured leading motors, oils, utilities, chemicals and industrial requirements. Interest in a handful of selected shares featured trading as the main body hovered around the earlier position. Monigomeryward were upwards of one point higher with an extra dividend of one dollar. At noon the averages were industrials 231.03 and rails 76.95. Chrysler corporation gained more than two dollars on the 160 million dollar medium-tank contract and this attracted more interest in a few other sections. The market closed with a predominance of gains mostly fractions to one dollar or more and the close was firm.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

American Telephone and Telegraph	150-3/8
Amerex Holding	42-1/4
Anaconda Copper	39
Chase National Bank	36-1/4
Firestone Tyre	80-3/8
General Electric	47-3/4
General Motors	46-5/8
Ingersol Rand	77
International Nickel	35-1/4
National City Bank	45-1/2
New York Central Rail Road	21-1/2
Sinclair Oil	33-1/4
Socony Vacuum	24-5/8
Texas Co.	78
Union Carbide	53-1/2
U. S. Smelting	54-1/4
U. S. Steel Common	40-3/4
Western Union	41-1/4

Total number of shares which changed hands during the day was 2,720,000.

The highest and lowest of U. S. Steel trading prices 41-1/8 and 40-3/4 respectively.

CHICAGO GRAINS MARKET

CHICAGO, December 22.

Grains advanced under the leadership of soyabeans under short covering for the over lengthy weekend and buying attributed to the Chinese rejection of the cease-fire proposal together with commercial demand. The latter presumably against small sales of wheat and maize to Holland and Belgium.

CHICAGO WHEAT

December	.....
March	2.46-1/4
May	2.44-7/8
July	2.39-3/8
September	2.40-3/8

N. Y. Silver Sales

NEW YORK, December 22.

Sales today totalled 225,000 ounces at the unchanged price of 80-1/4 cents per ounce.

CALCUTTA MARKET

CALCUTTA, Dec. 23 (PTI): The market ruled better round all sections in sympathy with renewed buying and a fair turnover was put through. Following are today's final transactions upto 1-00 p.m.:

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES: Three per cent loan 1986 93 1, three per cent loan 1959 61 99/11 S. L. Three per cent loan 1963 65 98/4 S lot, three per cent loan 1970 75 96 12 S lot, four per cent loan 1960/70 108/8 S O lot;

BANKS Bharat 2/15, Calcutta National 12/-, Imperial Conty. 480/-;

COTTONS: Elgin Mills 18/2, Kesoram 22/4, New Victoria Ordy. 2/4;

COALS: Bengal 555/- S L, Bharat Colliery 7/2, Burrakur 14 6, C. I. Coal 6/- Ghusick 22/2, New Beerbhoom 18/12, New Manbhoom 27 2, Talcher 2/14, Western Bengal 6 9;

JUTES: Agarpara 16 6, Baly 268/-, Belvedere 327/-, Budge Budge 246/- SL, Champdany 191/-, Ayes 391/- SL, India 212/- Kanknarrah 239/-, Megna 175/-, National 28 11, Orient 237/- Reliance 25/-;

ENGINEERINGS: Braithwaite and Co. 9/12, Burn and Co. Ordy. 323/- Indian Iron 33 5 Jessop and Co., 19/11, Kumardhubi Eng. 7/11, Saran Eng. 9/7, Steel Corp. 23/15;

MISCELLANEOUS: Burma Corp. 2/12, Indian Copper 3 5, Sone Valley Cement 7/4, Alkali and Chemical 16/12, Alluminium Corp. 7/14, Angelo Bros. 33 6, BIC 9 9, Bharat Airways 2/12 S O L, Eastern Invest 154/-, Indian Cable 22/4, Exrights Jardine Henderson 166/-, Martin Burn 17 2, National Rolling 10/- Spencer and Co. 11/6, India Paper Pulp 176/- Shree Gopal Paper 12 6, Tiaghur Paper 29 8, Assam Saws 8/6, India Steamship 7/12.

SUGARS: Belsund 7/4 Buland 12 7, Carew and Co. 9/14, Champaran 26 5 Ramnagar Cane 16/-, Ryam 17 8;

TEAS: Banarhat 376/- Exdiv, Duflaghur 37/- C T, East India 21/4, Dhunseri 10 10, Gillapukhuri 18/3, New Dooars 425/- S lot.

New York Pepper Market Quiet

NEW YORK, December 22.

The pepper market was quiet but steady reflecting usual holiday influences and general uncertainties of price ceilings. Spot was offered at 1.60 dollars, December/January shipment at 1.52, and January/March shipment at 1.43 dollars per pound exdock. Following are todays closing prices: Black pepper spot 1.60 asked.

OLD AND NEW CONTRACTS: January 1.59, February 1.55, March 1.45, May 1.40, all nominals. White pepper spot 2.75 asked.

London Pepper Firm

LONDON, December 22.

The pepper market was firm but quiet with black Lampong December shipment quoted at 10sh 6 pence white muntok at 17sh 9 pence, shipping weight with white sarawak at 18sh 3 pence delivered weight, per pound c.i.f. basis port. Malabar afloat was at 1,325 to 1,400 shillings according to positions, December shipment at 1,300, January at 1,250, March at 1,169 shillings per cwt c.i.f. United Kingdom.

Amsterdam Exchange Steady

AMSTERDAM, December 22.

Royal Dutch bonds were unquoted pending floatation of the new convertible loan. Shares were steady. Business was very quiet. Plantations were weak while shippings were lower. AKU and Unilever maintained. Phillips held firm. Investments were better. The market is reopening on Wednesday.

Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, Dec. 23.

120 Ready Japan	9 4 0
150 Ready Japan	9 4 0
120 Ready Italy	7 14 0
150 Ready Italy	7 15 0
150 D. Box Jan.	1548
150 D. Box Feb.	1543

U. S. EXPORT BAN RELAXED

Move Temporary

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22. (PTI-Reuter): The Commerce Department today announced a temporary relaxation of United States trade restrictions with Hong Kong and Macao.

It said it would allow the export of "limited quantities" of goods, both strategic and non-strategic, necessary to maintain the civilian health and safety of the colonies populations.

The announcement said: "exports from the United States to Hong Kong and Macao will be restricted to non-strategic goods in small quantities for minimum essential, civilian short term requirements of these areas and of such positive list (strategic) materials and equipment as may be essential to the maintenance of health and safety of the two colonies".

The announcement said that goods being transhipped would be dealt with in the same manner. The Commerce Department spokesman emphasised the temporary nature of today's order.

He said the long-term programme of controlling exports to Hong Kong was now being considered jointly by Britain and the United States.

The earlier restrictions on exports to Hong Kong were said by officials to have been necessary to prevent the transhipment of war potential material to Communist China.

AFGHAN DEPUTATION

NEW DELHI, Dec. 23, (PTI): A deputation of Afghan traders waited in deputation on officials of the Commerce Ministry today to represent their difficulties regarding purchase of Indian cloth for the Afghan market. They asked for special facilities.

These traders bring dry fruit from Afghanistan by the land route and purchase Indian cloth and take it with them on their return journey. Cloth distribution is, however, controlled in India, and the traders it was stated were finding it difficult to make the necessary purchases in the Indian market. The traders have now approached the government of India for special facilities in this connection. The matter is under the consideration of the Government of India.

Position Of Scheduled Banks

The following is the statement of the position of scheduled banks as at the close of business on the 15th December.

Demand Liabilities in India Rs.

(i) Borrowings from banks	20,64,53,000
(ii) Other demand liabilities	581,12,89,000
Time Liabilities in India	
(i) Borrowings from banks	1,58,24,000
(ii) Other time liabilities	278,35,43,000
Cash in India	
(i) Currency notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes	31,08,35,000
(ii) Rupee Coin	1,88,26,000
(iii) Subsidiary Coin	84,82,000
Balances with Reserve Bank	64,75,52,000
Advances in India	415,31,89,000
Bills discounted in India	13,42,01,000

Alexandria Cotton

ALEXANDRIA, Dec. 21.

KARTAK:	
January	129.20 + 115
March	131 70 + 130
May	131.75 + 100
July	132.25 + 90
ASHMOUNI:	
December	123 80 + 95
February	126.10— 45
April	127 30—130
June	128 30— 20

Singapore Pepper Prices

SINGAPORE, December 22.

The pepper market was steady on overseas inquiries and sellers exgodown price of black lampong was raised by 10 dollars to 560, white muntok held unchanged at 970 dollars per picul.

Soviet Elections

LONDON, Dec. 23 (PTI-Reuter): Results in eight localities in council elections in the Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic, the largest Republic in the Soviet Union have been officially declared void because of "infringments of the electrol regulations", Moscow Radio said yesterday. Elections were not held in six more districts for unexplained reasons.

NO CUT IN RATION QUANTUM

Minister Repudiates Press Report

BOMBAY, Saturday.

MR. Dinkerrao N. Desai, Minister for Civil Supplies, said in Bombay today that there was no truth in the report appearing in an English daily this morning that the ration quantum is to be cut from twelve ounces to eight ounces.

He said that no Governmental source had made any such information available to the Press, and he wondered how such a "panick-causing message" could get into any responsible journal.

An official of the Civil Supplies Department who was approached by reporters said there was no reason at all for any such panicky decision. The Government of Bombay had asked for a million tons of foodgrains and the Centre had allocated 7,00,000 tons as there was a big gap between the figure demanded and the figure allotted. The Government of Bombay would press for further allocations.

Last year, too, the Centre had given Bombay a food allotment much below its demand. But later on, with constant pressure brought upon the Centre by the Civil Supplies Minister, Bombay felt that next year too the lotments. The food authorities in Bombay felt that ntxt year too the Government of India would respond to their demands and make further allocations.

It was felt in authoritative quarters that a report about a cut in food quota was likely to lead to adverse effects as far as the procurement programme of the Government of Bombay was concerned.

PEOPLE SUPPORT PROHIBITION

No Repealing Of Act, Says Patil

BOMBAY, Saturday.

MR. L. M. PATIL, Minister for Prohibition, Government of Bombay, told reporters today that the charge made by certain Bombay doctors that Government's prohibition policy was condemned in certain circles, in a letter published by them in a local journal, is untenable.

Illustrating how the public had supported prohibition, the Minister said that at thousands of meetings and several conferences the general public had given its verdict on prohibition supporting it wholeheartedly.

The "Prohibition Week" was celebrated in every nook and corner of the State and lakhs of people who attended these had given their opinion in favour of prohibition.

"Our people are fairly awakened and if they wished to oppost prohibition they would do it without the least hesitation. I really wonder how the doctors say there is no public support for prohibition?" he said.

Except a few papers in Bombay, nobody else has opposed prohibition, he said. The Minister also disclosed that the Bhusawal Medical Conference was the only body which had submitted a resolution to the Government asking for the scrapping of prohibition.

In answer to the doctors' contention that drinking in moderation did not affect the health of the people, Mr. Patil said that the Government of Bombay had consulted eminent medical authorities and only then launched upon the programme. It was clearly stated in all the medical books referred to by them that alcohol was injurious to health.

The Minister said that there was no question of repealing the Act.

QUESTION: If sufficient public opinion is roused against prohibition, will you scrap it?

ANSWER: In our State such a thing will never happen.

CONFERENCE: The 12th annual conference of the Association of Surgeons of India will be held at New Delhi from December 30 1950 to January 1, 1951.

RECEPTION TO POLICE REBEL TIWARI

PATNA, Dec. 23 (UPI): Mr. Ramanand Tiwari, leader of the Bihar police revolt 1947 was released from Bankihur jail last evening. He was given a reception and was garlanded as he came out of the jail. He also addressed a gathering of about 200 policemen and workers who were waiting at the gate to receive him.

Mr. Ramanand Tiwari, President of the Bihar Police and Jailmen's Association was described as the leader of the police mutiny in Bihar in 1947 and awarded 10 years rigorous imprisonment by the sessions judge of Patna. The sentence was reduced to six months on appeal to the High Court.

Evacuee Property To The Deserving Men

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The evacuee properties in the state as a general rule was being allotted only to deserving bonafide displaced persons, Mr. M. R. Meher, the Custodian of Evacuee Property, told Mr. K. K. Shahani, Honorary General Secretary, Sindhi Panchayats' Federation, today.

The Federation, it would appear, had protested against the decision of the Custodian to publicly auction a commercial concern known as Messrs. T. M. Brothers in Bombay. The above firm was partially declared as evacuee property by the Government many months ago. The public auction of the firm, Mr. Meher said was necessitated as one of the two partners had settled down in Pakistan while the other was still a resident of Bombay and a non-evacuee.

Food Despatches

NEW DELHI 23, (PTI): The Union Ministry of Food despatched 89,400 tons of foodgrains to the various deficit states during the week ended December 15. Of this Bombay received 25,900 tons, Madras 12,050 tons, Travancore-Cochin 9,400 tons and West Bengal 6,300 tons. Other areas received the remaining 35,750 tons.

MAMLATDAR SUSPENDED

Bribery Alleged

SATARA, Dec. 23 (H.S.): The Mamlatdar of Maan Taluka, Shri. S. V. Bhalerao, has been charged with accepting bribe, under articles 161 and 165 of Indian Penal Code in the court of the Stipendary First Class Magistrate, here.

The Mamlatdar, tiis allged has accept Rs. 100 and some Badshahi soap chips as bribe from Shri. Lokhande in the Koregaon Local Board Office. He was arrested by Shri. Naik, the Police Inspector of the Anti-Corruption Branch. The services of Shri. Bhalerao are at present suspended.

Gang Of Twenty Arrested

POONA, Dec. 23 (H.S.): A gang of twenty alleged robbers, most of whom are separted to be Railway employees, including three Railway police constables and a taxi-driver, has been arrested by the Railway police here Stray looting of waggons, pick-pocketing and other sundry crimes were reported at the top on the 'crime-graph' of the Railway police station, Poona, during the last two months. The 'crime-graph' would be lowered, it is expected by the local police authorities, due to this recent arrest of this gang.

NO DEADLOCK: Mr. Arthur Bottomley, Secretary for Overseas Trade, denied emphatically on Friday that trade talks between Britain and Pakistan had reached deadlock.

Patil's Tribute To Sardar Patel

GREAT REALIST

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. L. M. Patil Minister for Prohibition and Reconstruction referred in feeling terms today to the good work done by Sardar Patel in the cause of the consolidation of the country's freedom.

Mr. Patil who was presiding over a meeting convened by the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce to mourn the death of Sardar Patel, observed, that the merging of the centuries-old Indian States and the liquidation of communal and reactionary forces which corroded the body politic of the country, were two of the main achievements of the late Sardar. He was confident that posterity would be grateful to him for this.

Mr. Patil further affirmed that Sardar's approach to life and politics was realistic. He had diagonised the true malady of the country and as a remedy had insisted on tapping all the available sources for stepping up production. As a link between labour and capital, he had advised the former against resorting to illegal and unnecessary strikes and the latter to eschew the spirit of self-interest and concentrate on increasing production in the larger interest of the country.

Dr. V. B. Gandhi said that Sardar was a friend of the common man and whatever he had done was only with a view to improving his lot.

Mr. W. W. Wagh and others also associated themselves with the tributes paid to Sardar Patel.

A condolence resolution putting on record the services of the Sardar was passed on the occasion, all standing in a two-minute silence.

Earl Mountbatten's Tribute

LONDON, Dec. 23. (PTI-Reuter).

THE spirit of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel would continue in India, said Earl Mountbatten of Burma in a message to a memorial meeting held in London last night.

The last British Viceroy of India wrote: "I had not known Sardar Patel before I went out to India in March 1947 and I was warned that I would find him a man of inflexible and iron will with whom negotiations would not be easy. I soon discovered that behind this stern and masterful exterior there beat a very warm and sympathetic heart. Once one had penetrated his armour plating, one was dealing with an essentially friendly, human and lovable man. His work, in charge of the Ministry of States in 1947 and 1948, will go down in history for he handled one of the most difficult problems which ever confronted any statesman with a high degree of understanding and regard for the Indian Princes."

The Indian High Commissioner Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon said the removal of Sardar Patel from Indian life was a challenge to those who remained, for the tasks in front of the country were even greater than those it had faced before.

TO THE COMMONWEALTH

Lord Listowel, former Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, said the services Sardar Patel rendered to India as a statesman and administrator, which were of the highest order, were also services to the Commonwealth as a whole. In the pantheon of Commonwealth statesmen, he would have a permanent place.

The meeting was held by the India League. Lord Pethick Lawrence, last British Secretary of State for India, sent this message: "Sardar Patel's alert mind, integrity of character and resolute purpose were outstanding. His services to his country deserve a high place in the annals of India and indeed of the whole world".

Karnatak's Role In Country's Cultural Renaissance

PATIL HOPES FOR EARLY UNIFICATION

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE hope that Karnatak would soon be unified to take its rightful place in the cultural renaissance of India was expressed by Mr. M. P. Patil, Minister for Agriculture and Forests to the Bombay Government, while declaring open Arts and Crafts Exhibition of the Kannada Sahitya Sammelan (Kanarese Literary Conference) at University Convocation Hall this evening.

The Minister, who was speaking in Kanarese, confessed that he was not qualified to preside over such a function as he was not a literary figure in Karnatak. But, at the same time he said, he was one of those who had a genuine appreciation of literature and arts, which played such a vital role in the cultural advancement of a nation. Of course, certain people might point out that there was food scarcity all over the country, and this was not the proper time to hold literary conferences. Mr. Patil observed that this approach was fundamentally wrong because, according to him, arts and literature could not be ignored even when they were passing through difficult times.

Mr. Patil recalled the glorious days of Karnatak, when literature and arts flourished in all their splendour and said that they too could work hard to create conditions for those great days. The unification of Karnatak would no doubt give a filip to such a cultural renaissance, and he had no doubt that this unification could not be postponed indefinitely.

Mrs. Vaidechi Char welcomed the Minister on behalf of the Arts and Crafts Committee of the Kannada Sahitya Sammelan.

Indo-Pak Financial Conference

NEW DELHI, Dec. 23. (UPI): The Indo-Pakistan Financial Coference which recently concluded its deliberations in New Delhi was able it is learnt, to evolve a machinery whereby it would be possible for displaced Government servants and others to have their financial claims settled soon. The agreements reached at the conference are subject to ratification by both the Governments. Such ratification may be expected in about a fortnight's time when the full text of the agreement is expected to be made public.

DOCKERS NOT TO HELP U. S. WAR MOVES

LA ROCHELLE, Dec. 22 (PTI): The three hundred dockers of La Rochelle and La Pallile—where the first of a series of American ships carrying arms for Germany is due to arrive on December 28—decided today not to load or unload any armys ship at any time.

The dockers, who are all members of the Communist-led General Confederation of Labour, voted the motion at a meeting today with only one dissenting vote according to a member who attended the meeting.

One World In Philosophy

NO ROOM FOR EAST-WEST CONFLICT

By Dr. Charles A. Moore

THE irreconcilability of Eastern and Western philosophy and the inscrutability and irrelevance of Oriental philosophy for Western thinkers were among the myths overcome and discarded at the East-West Philosophers' Conference held recently at the University of Hawaii to study the possibility of a synthesis of the ideas and ideals of East and West. At this Conference forty-seven philosophers from East and West spent six weeks trying to understand each other's perspectives better and directing their attention throughout to the fundamental problem of bringing the two major philosophical traditions into closer harmony.

The Conference itself consisted of three (or more) formal meetings a week but also included basic survey courses in Indian, Buddhist, and Chinese philosophy, and comparative seminars and courses in metaphysics and methodology, etics and social philosophy, in which all participants took part as teachers 'and' students. In addition, Conference particpants were in close personal association and in constant discussion of philosophical problems, and it was this personal relationship among the members which, at the end of the Conference, the participants considered one of the most significant aids to the high degree of 'rapprochement' achieved between the representatives of the East and those of the West.

An Achievement

One of the achievements of the Conference was the vindication of the Conference method as carried out during the six weeks, because it provided not merely the opportunity to discuss formally prepared papers at Conference meetings, but also the opportunity to think together and to live together for a considerable period, sufficient to form friendships that promise to be lasting. Through this medium, representatives of each major philosophical tradition gained, by personal give and take, great respect and admiration for the attitudes of the other.

The Conference resulted in statements of agreement on many philosophical matters—an agreement which provided the best answer to skeptics and cynics and also the best avenue of hope for the future synthesis of East and West. Nevertheless, in the minds of many, the greatest achievement of the Conference was the development of a new attitude of mind on the part of the participants.

Many Conference Members agreed with the statements of those who said, "I have learned to interpret the other person's point of view at its best, not at its worst," and "The individual point of view tends to become conscious of itself as a mere point of view."

The attitude of total perspective or world perspective in philosophy became the dominant note of the Conference. The conviction grew from day to day that it was unjust to both traditions to speak of "East" and "West" in philosophy and to assume thereby that there were two distinct and irreconcilable traditions, methods and philosophies. The assumption of monolithic and unyielding differences between East and West in philosophy, with which many participants came to the Conference, was significantly undermined during the course of the formal and informal discussions.

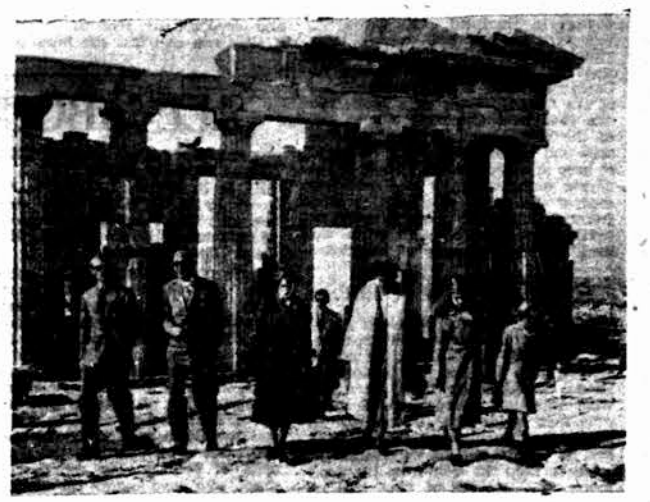
Rapproachement

Differences of fundamental persepective and very strong differences of emphasis were indeed brought to light and some of these perspectives and emphasis were found to be insusceptible of being fitted as such into any consistent and harmonious synthesis.

It was, however, repeatedly pointed out that the desideratum in world philosophy was not detailed, unqualified, homogeneous unity of point of view, but rather an orchestrated unity, in which different perspectives and different emphases provided, by mutual supplementation, the richness of content by which justice would be done to the great complexities of life and reality.

In many instances, in fact, seemingly basic differences were found to be mere differences of emphasis or differences only in the form of expression, as it were.

The Conference expressed hope of, and formulated procedures for, the eventual synthesis of East and West in all three major fields, methodology, metaphysics, and ethics and social philosophy. In all these instances—surprising points of agreement were noted, and it was in these that the Conference saw the greatest hope for the achievement of "one world" in philosophy. In all thees instances—as, in fact, throughout the Conference—one major consideration was kept prominently in mind, namely, the great variety and complexity of philosophy in both East and West, and the impossibility of ascribing limited and narrow descriptions to either philosophical tradition. By these means, many of the misinterpretations were dissipated, especially those of Eastern philosophy in terms of extreme views and doctrines which seemed to be diametrically opposed to any attitudes in the West.



Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh visit the Acropolis. Photo shows them in the ruins of the Acropolis. Left to Right: Duke of Edinburgh; King Paul; Princess Elizabeth; Queen Frederika: Princess Sophie and Princess Irene of Greece. Behind can be seen the Propylaia (entrance) to the Acropolis.

One World

In methodology many of the customary descriptions of East 'versus' West were considered fully, such as that the East uses concepts by intuition while the West uses concepts by postulation; that the West wants concrete, logical, empirical proof for any belief, while Easterners feel that reality can be understood only by intuition; that Eastern philosophies are primarily practical, while Western philosophies are primarily theoretical; that the West in concerned basically with the present world, whereas the East is concerned with an ultimate beyond this world; that the West believes this world can be saved by changing it through time, while the East considers this world hopeless because it is worthless; that the West shows zest for analysis independently of any ulterior consideration, whereas for Eastern philosophy analysis is considered insignificant except as related to some further purpose; that the West is convinced that the results of any knowledge-seeking enterprise are fully expressible in verbal symbols whose relations are subject to the ordinary logical rules, whereas in the East intuitive higher knowledge is not capable of verbal expression and communication; that Western thought tends to centre its attention on the external world, whereas Eastern thought is concerned primarily with the inner self and its spiritual and social potentialities.

With reference to these matters the conclusions of the Conference were stated as follows: "...there is something in each of these suggested contrasts "if" they are not pressed too far or regarded as more than dominant tendencies," (or, are accepted as true only within the limited perspective of the particular country or of a particular major philosophical system).

It was also generally agreed that **contracts should be analyzed on the supposition that East and West can be found in the main to complement rather than contradict each other's methodologies, but that points of possible conflict, if they appeared, should be frankly faced.**

By way of synthesis in methodology it was suggested that it would be most difficult to use what might be called the method of "combination," whereby one could or should develop a single method which combined the contrasting methods of the two traditions. Instead, it was suggested that the method of "co-presence' in which one method was appropriate to one area of discourse, and the other method appropriate to another area of discourse, so that investigators in the two areas of discourse might use different methods successfully, was a hopeful avenue to a synthesis. So, also, was the method of "supersession" wherein true synthesis might involve those methods with which philosophy in East and West had developed so far and render each of these previous methods outmoded. It was recognized that the development of such a new method would require much time and that its exact nature could not at present be foreseen.

Synthesis

In metalphysics, the conclusions of the Conference stated that in view in view of the great variety of the points of view, it is understandable that no consistent body of basic doctrine can at present be formulated fully and precisely enough to satisfy representatives of each tradition.

Nevertheless, ten items of basic metaphysical similarity were noted:—

1. The object of metaphysics is reality and this can be known by reason, or intuition, or both. Further, some conceptions of reality in its various modes are common to both East and West.
2. One important mode of reality is the realm of finite, changing existence.
3. There is something more ultimate than man, which includes, completes, or explains the commonly experienced facts of finite existence.
4. Human nature includes a physical aspect which links man with the other animals and to the realm of inorganic nature.
5. Human nature also includes another aspect, with which an individual person may become noetically identified or otherwise related to other entities than himself and may voluntarily strive for ends that are rationally understood and freely chosen.
6. In the human order, the individual person alone is the bearer of rational and spiritual faculties.
7. Perfection, goodness value, and other similar terms refer to a reality independent of individual and cultural judgments or decree.
8. Human value or goodness lies in the concrete realization of human nature as a whole, that is, in its material, social, and spiritual phases.
9. There are certain universal laws which must be followed if human nature is to be realized, and these do not depend upon any arbitrary decision or decree.
10. The basic, natural needs of man are both material and spiritual, as arising from the different aspects of his nature.

In view of these it was concluded that

...the conflicts which have often been thought to divide Eastern and Western theories of reality are not irreconcilable, but ...their resolution may have positive and fruitful consequences for contemporary life and thought. More especially, the principles agreed upon seem to afford a philosophical basis for a common ideology, essentially compatible with the social and ethical ideals expressed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Non-Violence

In the field of ethics and social philosophy it was found that emphasis on the ethics of love or compassion and the attitude expressed in the golden rule were central in all schools, East and West, including eevn Western naturalism in its most recent formulations.

It was a major conclusion of the Conference that on the practical level of ethics the virtue of "ahimsa", compassion, benevolence, or love—expressed by different names in the several traditions—was pre-eminent in all the major philosophical perspectives under consideration. It was in line with this unanimity of view respecting basic human morality that the Conference reached one of its most important conclusions. The Conference also, despite major differences in metaphysics and epistemology, expressed unanimous approval of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights recently formulated by the United Nations.

There was also agreement on the significance of social service, although differences in emphasis were discernible in the different systems. It was felt that Western philosophy, even in its more naturalistic aspect, and certainly in its idealistic tradition, recognized the significant status of spiritual and religious values, as did the major philosophies of the East, and that, despite much misunderstanding, both Buddhism and Hinduism "find their highest reality in a state of Being that transcends, but does no annul, moral values."

It was felt, too, that in this sphere East and West agreed that ethics and metaphysics were closely related, that ethical systems had to be rooted in reality.

Many questions were cited for future consideration, but the dominant spirit was one of agreement, and the conclusion of the Conference was of having beings common perespectives on many matters of basic importance, which augurs well for a synthesis—or the orchestrated unity previously referred to—of East and West in the future.— The Aryan Path

DIFFERENCE IN APPROACH AND EMPHASIS IS ONE OF DEGREE AND NOT OF KIND

HAD CLEOPATRA BEEN LESS ALLURING

Vital 'Ifs' That Might Have Turned Course Of History

HAVE you had a Great Divide in your life? Can you, looking back discern some decisive moment when the choosing of one of two courses definitely influenced your career? Asks Arthur Stringer in "The Rotarian".

Rare is the mortal who has not been confronted by a moment of perplexity when the turning to the right or to the left has involved the flow of all his future. His decision to take one of two possible paths has much to do with the shaping of his life.

The agencies prompting any such decision may seem trivial. But the results can be momentous. History is stippled with a long succession of "if's. And where destiny has confronted genius with the choice of one of two courses, it is interesting to speculate on what would have happened if an alternate course had been chosen.

If Shakespeare, under the double cloud of poaching in Sir Thomas Lucy's park and a forced marriage, with Anne Hathaway, had not suddenly packed up and left rural Startford for the hurly-burly of London, he might have remained a mere bucolic verifier. But that abrupt descent on London brought him in touch with the stage. From holding horses in front of a theater he drifted into acting and later into writing for that theater. The geese that awakened the sleeping guardians of Rome changed history no more than did the stolen deer that turned a small-town dreamer into the greatest dramatist who ever lived.

Where Keats Missed Bus

If Keats after coughing arterial blood into his handkerchief and protesting that the small red stain spelled his death warrant, had emigrated to America, the dry air of Arizona or the salubrious climate of southern California might have arrested his disease and left him with many a year to pursue his calling. His brother, George, already in the New World had pressed him to make the trip, and for a time the tubercular poet trembled on the brink of what Stevenson was later to do. But John Keats chose the darker path He lingered too long in the fogs of England and finally coughed his life away in a dungeonlike room in Rome's Piazza de Spagna. He died too young, with his lifework tragically unfinished.

Erratic Genius

Or if Shelley, one hot afternoon in July, had taken half a day longer to argue Leigh Hunt and Byron into a better understanding of each other at Leghorn, that crazy little schooner, the Ariel, would surely have missed the brief squall that swept down the coast of Italy. And the body of a poet, with its life snuffed out at the early age of 30, would never have been washed ashore at Via Reggio When the storm-lashed Ariel foundered in 1822, it took with it an erratic genius who still had his best work to give to the world, a world that saw only the April of his dramatic ability in The Cenci and Prometheus Unbound.

Long before William Osler went up to Trinity College, he was interested in bugs and butterflies. But it was the intention of his family and the advice of his Weston school-master that he should study for the ministry. Trinity, in fact, was then a nursery for the divinity faculty, with clergymen for practically all its arts-course teachers. But Osler did not succumb to those teachers. His boyhood interest in his zoological collections and his curiosity about fresh-water polyboa abruptly tipped the scales. A day came when he no longer hesitated about which way the river of his lifework was to flow. He decided on science instead of theology, confronting his family with the news that he could never be a preacher. And that decision saved for the science of medicine one of its most illustrious practitioners.

Antony And Cleopatra

To turn the clock back 2,000 years if Mark Antony had not overprized the kisses of sultry Cleopatra who persuaded him to seek another session with that amorous queen in Egypt, he might not have faced Octavian and defeat in the battle of Actium. Had the lady been less alluring and his inclinations more platonic, Antony might have returned to his native country the undisputed master of the Roman Empire.

There was more than one "if" in the tumultuous career of Christopher Columbus. But one clouded Great Divide he definitely crossed when, in the summer of 1476, he sailed on one of four Genoese ships that undertook the then dangerous voyage to England. Off Cape St. Vincent these four small vessels were attacked by a ruthless privateer who went by the name of Guillaume de Casenove. After much bloodshed, two of the Genoese ships were sunk. The one that held Columbus slipped out of the engagement and, with riddled sails and bloodstained decks, managed to keep afloat and reach Lisbon. If the daring young navigator of Genoa had died at the hands of pirates on that frenzied August afternoon in 1476 he would never have been known to the world as the discoverer of America.

Napoleon's Fortunes

If in 1794 a young Napoleon Bopaparte had not met and won the interest had of Therese Tallien, the course of his own life and the history of Europe would surely have taken another direction. Napoleon's fortunes were then at low ebb. He was still an unrecognized genius, so poverty-stricken he had to sell his watch and his books to keep the wolf from the door. Aubry, the Minister of War, had removed him from the army's active list because of his refusal to head an infantry brigade to be sent against the Western Royalists. He was suffering from both the mange and malaria. He decided, in his despondency, to slip away to Turkey and busy himself refurbishing the Sultan's army.

It was then that the fair Therese intervened. As the war prisoner and later the wife of Jean Lambert Tallien (the proconsul who subdued the Terrorists of Bordeaux and succeeded in suppressing the Revolutionary Tribunal), she became the social leader of Paris and an adventurous lady with a finger in many a political pie. The thin and malaria-shaken young artillery officer so interested her that she maneuvered an armistice with the military authorities and saw to it that Napoleon was reinstated in the army and expeditiously sent to Italy after Kellermann had lost the lines of the Apennines. The Great Divide in a would-be conqueror's life had been crossed. A few months later he subdued the Royalist rising, saved the Republic, and continued on the royal road to fame.

Love-Making And Map-Making

But one could go on indefinitely with these "if's" that have to do with the falling dice of destiny. History is so full of occasions where "For the loss of a nail the shoe was lost" that it carries us all the way back to that critical moment when Mother Eve hesitated about taking a bite out of an apple.

The field of science and invention, of warfare and diplomacy, of love-making and map-making, of art and literature, is ridged with these apparently small divides that resolve themselves into great decisions, reminding mortals that Fate weaves unpredictably because she weaves so blindly.

ALL ABOUT SALES TAX

SUPPLEMENT TO PRINCIPLES & PRACTICE OF SALES TAX (1950): By D. P. Madon, B.A., LLB., Advocate (O.S.). Price Rs. 2/14. Selling Agents: The Progressive Corporation Ltd. Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Since the publication of the author's main book "Principles and Practice of Sales Tax" several important changes have taken place both in the Bombay Sales Tax Act, 1946, and in the Rules made thereunder. The author has, therefore, brought out this Supplement which is meant as a companion volume to his main book. It contains all the amendments made in the Act and the Rules as well as the various notifications published by the Government of Bombay. The commentary is simple and lucid and all the latest case law is to be found in this volume.

The Supplement also contains a note on the position of Sales Tax as a legislative item in the Constitution of India. Political changes in this country have led to several Indian States being merged with the State of Bombay. The Bombay Sales Tax Act has been applied to these States with several modifications. In order to increase the usefulness of the Supplement and to make it complete this topic has been thoroughly dealt with. This Supplement together with the main book presents to the reader in a simple and lucid manner the whole law and procedure dealing with the subject of Sales Tax in the State fo Bombay.

TO SEEKERS OF HEALTH

"YOUR DIET FOR LONGER LIFE" by Dr. James A. Tobey, P.H., LL.D., published by Messrs. D. B. Taraporevala Sons & Co., Ld. 210 Hornby-road Bombay-1.

This is a very welcome publication, giving as it does the most valuable advice and hints for enjoying a longer life full of health, (and incidentally wealth) Even a few of these—if not all—if followed in right earnest and acted upon, will prove the gems of a precious casket, an infallible guide to the seeker of health and longevity. Within the compass of its 275 pages and over, it deals with most vital points for a person's diet. The chapters on 'The right way to reduce', 'How to put on weight', and 'Keeping the body regular,' are equally informative and instructive written in lucid and interesting manner. The vital matter of vitamins is succinctly treated in a whole chapter (No. 4) and its importance is enhanced by the author posing the readers some 'questions' for solving for themselves and mentioning the numbers of pages which cover the matter for solution. Speaking of the foods of animal and vegetable origins, the author candidly opines that "man thrives best on a sensible mixed diet" A very valuable book indeed especially for the hustlers who hustle to make money but move not, care not, for life's mainstay, good health.

A. K.

KANNADA POET LAUREATE

IN a little town on the emerald coast of Kanara lives a savant by the sea. For decades he has lived there, loved by all his neighbours, and sought out by visitors from different parts of his province. For many years h has worked passionately and patiently enriching the treasures of a language, not merely by fashioning new ornaments of rare beauty but by bringing out from the attic of the past, hidden and forgotten treasures.

The language is Kannada, and the man, Govinda Pai, who is presiding over the 34th annual conference of the Kannada Literary Academy opening today in Bombay at the C. J. Hall.

Lisped In Numbers

Mr. Pai, who is Poet Laureate of Madras State, was born in Mangalore on March 23, 1885. He 'lisped in numbers for the numbers came'. His first poetic efforts date back to 1895 and he wrote a "YAKSHAGANA"—a folk drama form—also when he was twelve. In 1899 he translated scenes from Shakespeare's Twelfth Night and sent them to 'Muddana', a celebrated author.

Educated at Mangalore and Madras, Mr. Pai graduated from the Christian College, Madras.

Mr. Pai has settled down at Manjeshwara, a coastal town in South Kanara, where this literary recluse has become a local legend. For many decades he has devoted himself to study and historical research, fixing the dates of dynasties, kings and poets.

A peculiar aspect of his work is well known among Orientalists—that of finding Dravidian (especially Kannada) words in the later Greek plays of the 2nd century A.D.

Among the languages he knows, and knows well, are (apart from Kannada English) Sanskrit, Persian, Greek, German, Hindi, Bengali, Marathi and Malayalam; Konkani is his mother tongue.

Mr. M. Govind Pai, the first Kannada Poet Laureate of Madras, presides over the 34th Kannada Sahitya Sammelan at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall today.

His Works

Among his more famous poetic works are "GLIVINDU" (Flock of Parrots)—a collection of lyrics, songs and sonnets, "Golthotha"—a long poem on the last day of Jesus Christ's life and "Vaishakhi" dealing with the last hours of the Buddha's life. Also well known are his "Nanda Deepa" (poems written in memor of his wife), "Gummata Jina Stuti", praising Jain dieties, and a translation of Omar Khayyam's Rubaiyat. Among his plays are Sairandhri, Hebberalu (on the Ekalavya episode from Mahabharata) and Chitrabhanu. His poems are noted for daring experiments in metres and words as for their content.

CAT FISH AND COD-FISH

Cats like fish, and fish like fish too! If you don't believe it just listen to something about the cat-fish. The cat-fish is a very lively fish which is very fond of chasing cod. If a cod-fish could talk he would have lots of complaints about the cat-fish. Just when a swarm of cod-fish are having a quiet, pleasant time, along comes the cat-fish and sends them scurrying for their lives. He gives them no rest. But if the cod-fish only knew the cat-fish is also a help to them. He gives them plenty of exercise and prvents them from getting fat and stupid!

The ships which fish in the North Sea find plenty of cod-fish there, and the ships are fitted with huge tanks with holes in through which the sea is allowed to wash The fish are put in this tank after they are caught. You might expect that the salt water would keep the fish nice and fresh until they reached port and were sold in the market. But it was found that the fish became fat and sofe because they were kept cyooped up for so long. So the fishermen hit on the happy idea of keeping a cat-fish in the tank! This cat-fish chased the cod-fish all the time, and so kept them in good condition for the market.

SHORT STORY

A GAME OF THREE

By
HECTOR RODRICK

PRABHAKAR had narrowly failed in the recent matriculation examination and he became so disappointed and ashamed of facing his friends and neighbours that he confined himself to his room for several days. His parents, however, were considerate and felt that despite their son's absence from school due to a three-month illness, he had certainly not fared so badly after all. He was only thirteen and the loss of another year would not matter.

But Prabhakar was ambitious

Try as much as they would to cheer up their son, Prabhakar remained sorely disappointed and refused to budge from their single-room tenement. A week had passed; and then one day much to his mother's surprise, Prabhakar dressed early in the morning and informed his mother that he was going for an airing. His mother was pleased. The outing would make Prabhakar forget his disappointment, so she thought to herself! Prabhakar left his home, still rather downcast and carefully avoiding meeting his neighbouring friends strolled down the side street briskly.

Prabhakar soon found himself amidst the jostling crowds of Mahomedally Road. He was fond of good things, neat clothes, modern sandals—a rather up-to-date youth. Having shut himself off from the world of this busy city of Bombay during the past week, he now began to absorb once again the sights of shop-windows, cars and buses, whilst weaving his way among the crowds of passers-by on the narrow pavements. His mind gradually relaxed and he drifted towards Bori Bunder. Prabhakar had not gone even a furlong's distance down the main road when he noticed an ill-clad man of innocent appearance trailing him for quite some distance. Prabhakar was prompted to glance at the man but that was all he did. Soon after that, Prabhakar noticed a dirty looking boy wearing a red fez cap suddenly swooping down upon a little bundle that appeared to be lying in the path of Prabhakar. The 'culprit' grabbed it and made off in the direction from which Prabhakar had come. Prabhakar naturally became curious and turned to look, gazing intently at the manner in which the urchin bolted off. The dirty ragged man too had observed the incident and Prabhakar noticed that he too had turned round to see the little

'THEY GO TOGETHER'

Little in 'The Nashville Tennessean'

fellow scamper off. Turning to Prabhakar the man said enquiringly "Did you drop something? What was that the boy bolted off with". "No, nothing of mine," replied Prabhakar. "Strange" uttered the man, shrugging his shoulders. The incident closed and both Prabhakar and his pavement 'companion' continued their way. He noticed the man was also aimlessly proceeding in his direction.

Just then a car was entering a side street and this checked both Prabhakar and the ragged man in their stride. At that particular moment Prabhakar heard shouts behind them and turning round he noticed a bania frantically running in their direction, his arms waving wildly. He seemed to be calling out in distress: "My gold, my gold, I've lost it". Crowds—as Bombay crowds do—are not slow to be attracted and soon the bania found himself surrounded by sympathising passersby eager to hear of his woe; even the lethargic policemen on beat were drawn towards the bania, fearing it was another case of assault or stabbing commonly heard of nowadays.

The sight of policemen drew more and more crowds and encouraged by their presence the bania apparently grew more nervously excited, relating his misfortune and even wept aloud, whilst promising to reward any one who would find and return his bundle containing three little bars of gold, which had fallen from his pocket whilst passing this way not many minutes earlier, with a sum of Rs. 500 in cash—drawing out a wad of notes from the pocket of his jacket.

Here was an incident true and realistically staged in the heart of a big city. Could anyone dobut its veracity? Here was a man bemoaning the loss of precious gold bars. Even people in the storeyed flats around craned their necks to see the commotion. Younger members of the crowd stole a march on the elders, scouring the road for the fallen bundle of gold!! Theirs was the opportunity of winning a reward of Rs. 500

Whilst the bania continued to narrate his misfortune over and over again to every new and eager member who joined the throng, little did Prabhakar know he was being watched and followed by the dirty looking man who had been keeping pace with him since his entry on Mahomedally Road. In the midst of his interest in the affair he felt some one tap him on the shoulder and nodding to him. He turned and it was none other than his pavement 'companion'.

Taking Prabhakar aside, he whispered to him "Did you not notice that Muslim youngster pick up something a few paces ahead of you just a few minutes ago? Now, I figure it out; it must be the very bundle of gold this bania has dropped. And did you also not notice him bolting off with it?" Prabhakar's mind began to race and his heart beat with excitement. "Yes, yes I did", he replied. "rather 'we both' turned round and saw him scoot away", pointing to the direction in which the little chap had run away.

The man was not slow to take advantage of Prabhakar's assent: "Come come", said he, "I had watched him closely and I even saw him enter that lane next to that large three-storeyed building. I feel he must be taking shelter there. He may be even watching this commotion! Come, let's go in pursuit of him. If we lay hold of him we can compel him to divulge his find and we can promptly hand him over to the police and the gold to this bania and we can share the Rs. 500 he offers."

Prabhakar was quickly attracted to the idea. Here was a little adventure and excitement and a sum of Rs. 250 as its price. His mind conjured up visions of new clothes for himself and gifts for his mother and father. Together Prabhakar and the ill-clad man made off on a chase of the urchin, unnoticed by the crowd.

As they approached the building from the opposite pavement, they observed the same little chap peering around the corner of the building. In a flash they darted across the road, the ragged man pouncing upon his victim and dragging him into the narrow lonely lane. There was Prabhakar chuckling with glee and gaining courage he actually slapped the urchin, not much younger than himself. Jointly, they threatened the poor little fellow.

"Not a word now dare you scream", bawled the ragged man. "Come tell us what did you pick up from the street a little way off just a few minutes ago. We both saw you pick up a bundle; don't deny!"

"Speak," demanded Prabhakar.

The little urchin appeared nervous and confused and tears rolled down his cheeks. "No—nothing", He wailed "What? You're denying" and slapping him across the face, the ragged man warned him they would hand him over to the police. Still continuing to hold tightly both his hands and turning to Prabhakar, the ragged man directed him "Search his pockets".

Whereupon Prabhakar felt his pockets and diving his hands into his hind trouser pocket he drew out a bundle. "What is this?" the two demanded of the urchin, and ordering Prabhakar to open it lo!—there were the three pieces of gold—just as the bania had described, Prabhakar thought to himself.

Confronted with a helpless situation, the urchin fell on his knees and begged the ragged man and Prabhakar not to hand him over to the police. "You rascal; you wanted to get away with this?"

In a trice the urchin appealed to them. "Pray", he said, "let's be fair. Why can't we three share it?".

"Share it? How dare you suggest such a thing. We are going to hand it to its lawful owner", the ragged man replied sternly.

"Yes, yes", Prabhakar repeated, "and he's promised us Rs. 500. The two of us are going to share that", he continued and brushing the little urchin aside, Prabhakar and his 'companion' were leaving the lane.

"Listen please", begged the urchin. "This gold is worth nearly Rs. 2,000 and you two are going to be satisfied with Rs. 500. What fools. Come, let's be reasonable".

That sounded commonsense and Prabhakar now turned to the man saying, "What this little fellow says is right. Let's share the gold. That will mean more to each of us". "How do you propose to share the gold", he enquired of the urchin. "Why, let's examine the bars", the ragged man suggested. Opening the bundle, they saw three glittering bars of gold. "Yes", agreed the ragged man, "and now shall we divide it?". "What is gold to us? Let's us sell it", the shrewd little urchin suggested. "Yes", that would be ideal", claimed Prabhakar. "Hurry, let's go to the goldsmiths', suggested the ragged man with a gleam all over his face.

From the far corner the three, in a jubilant mood, set out to leave the dirty lonely lane; as they were nearing the pavement of the main road, the man who was walking with the urchin to his left and Prabhakar on his right suddenly, stopped Prabhakar and the urchin in their stride. "What fools!", he exclaimed turning to both of them. "How can we dispose of the gold. Look at the state of my clothes and yours (pointing to the urchin). What man won't suspect we could never possess gold? It may arouse the goldsmith's suspicion and he will think we've stolen it. Surely you all don't think we should incur the risk of being trapped?" His looks suggested an answer from Prabhakar, who could not think nor advise. "Yes, you are shrewd", the little devil exclaimed. "No!, no! we'll be fools. Let's divide the gold as you originally suggested," the ragged man indicated to the urchin.

Returning to the far corner of the lane, feeling satisfied with their course of action, Prabhakar suggested "Let's hurry, I am getting late".

"Yes, we must hurry", advised the ragged man "we risk being seen moving about suspiciously." Drawing out the bundle of gold from his pocket, opening the knots with difficulty, the ragged man declared, "Now here's a problem; all three pieces are not equal in size" "You're right", agreed Prabhakar. "how are we going to share it?"

Turning to the little urchin, the ragged man said firmly: "Now you have got to be satisfied with what we give you. Remember, we could have landed you in jail. These bars are unequal I, therefore, claim the largest the next I'll give him," pointing to Prabhakar and to the urchin he said coldly, "You must be satisfied with the smallest." Do you think the little chap agreed?

"What?" he questioned. "Wah! I must find the gold and you two will have the lion's share and what do I get?" Like a mature gangster he said to them: "Look, we are partners in crime, let's divide more reasonably and remember we've no time to lose." "All right," the ragged man promptly answered, "I will still have the largest piece of gold," and reaching his hands behind his neck he unclasped a gold chain which to all appearances was worth about Rs. 300 (much to Prabhakar's surprise) handing it over to the greedy urchin. "Listen," said he in a firm tone, "this is all I can part with in exchange, which you can have as your share in addition to the smallest bar." "And give him," referring to Prabhakar, "the next larger piece." Back came the urchin's answer: "He must likewise give me something to offset my small share." "He has nothing to give you," the ragged man assured the urchin. "Oh, why, he has a small ring and a watch" pointing to the objects Prabhakar was wearing. "Surely this large bar of gold you desire to give him is many times the value of both." "Well," seeing to get rather annoyed, the ragged man turned to Prabhakar and suggested, "Give him your ring and your watch which would compensate him as I have done and you can have the next larger piece after me."

"What's Cookin'?"

Burck in 'The Chicago Sun-Times'

Innocently and yet reluctantly Prabhakar took out his ring and handed it to the urchin. "What is this?; it is barely half a tola in weight. Feel the weight of the bar he proposes that I should give up to you. It is worth 8 tolas," and addressing the ragged man the urchin complained, "he must also give me the watch and you can then say that both the ring and watch will roughly balance the deal."

"You are a little haggler," the ragged man exclaimed in disgust. "Why can't you be satisfied? Come on, let's hurry," and snatching the bar from the urchin and appearing to estimate its weight he nodded his head to indicate satisfaction and suggested to Prabhakar, "You can give him your watch. This bar is worth eight tolas, which is worth five times both your watch and ring." Prabhakar innocently unstrapped his watch but shrewdly demanded, "First give me my bar," and on receiving it felt happy to part with his watch.

"The deal can now be said to be square," exclaimed the urchin figuring out the worth of his share, which consisted of the ragged man's gold chain, Prabhakar's half-tola gold ring and a 9ct. gold watch and his share of the smallest bar.

"Let's go off quickly," suggested the ragged man as he appeared to leave them, "and beware do not either of you go in the direction of the crowd which is still gathered there." bidding them good-bye whilst the urchin darted to board a tram which was just passing as they reached the pavement, leaving Prabhakar in a happy mood and feeling, in his innermost self, on top of the world.

It was rather late and Prabhakar hurried down side-streets, making sure he would not lose his treasure as the clumsy bania did earlier, arriving home quite breathless. Safe in his

(Continued on page 27)

My dear Sisters & Brothers.

THE whole nation was plunged in sorrow when the news of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel's passing away began to spread in Bombay and throughout the country. We have lost another Great Leader at the time when India wanted him most. One cannot scrutinise God's ways, and His will must be done.

Of course, you have heard the story of Sardar Patel. He was a valiant fighter for the country's freedom, and he was a great administrator. Very few knew perhaps that he was also "human", and what love he had for the children and their cause is evident from the following message which he very kindly sent us recently on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee Celebrations:-

I am delighted that the Balkan-ji-Bari is celebrating its Silver Jubilee on the 29th October, 1950. The national wealth of children has not attracted sufficient attention of Government, considering both the urgency and the importance of the problem of education and other amenities of children in this country. We have been far too occupied with political and other important matters, and this essential department of State activities has, I am afraid, been neglected. Where the State takes inadequate action, any non-official agency which tries to make up for the lapse of State enterprise and makes a valuable contribution towards the solution of that problem is deserving of support and commendation.

The Balkan-Ji-Bari movement, with which is associated my esteemed friend, Balasaheb Kher, fully deserves all the support that we can give it. I am sorry that, both on account of my preoccupations and my health, I have to deny myself the pleasure of participating in these celebrations, but the cause of children is the cause of every man and woman in India. It is one which is dear to me. They are the joy of life and sustain our faith in future. May the Balkan-Ji-Bari continue to promote that joy and sustain that faith. I wish them all success and prosperity.

With his blessings, let us hope we shall continue our onward march and fulfil the expectations of our countrymen. Let us pray that Sardar's soul may ever rest in peace, and may he continue to guide us in our undertakings from wherever he is is!

Friends Old And New

The other day I happened to meet a doctor who said that when he was young, he used to read this "corner" enthusiastically, and even now because of his old habit, he casually glances through these columns every week. That was, indeed, encouraging!

Then a Trade Commissioner in a certain foreign territory wrote to me saying that he was an old member of the Balkan-ji-Bari, and he had watched with interest the reports of its Silver Jubilee celebrations appearing in newspapers. We wish all continued to take a sustained interest in this their organisation.

Here is a letter from a new enthusiast, Sister Pramila Devi, from Madras:—

"I shall be very glad to introduce the Balkan-ji-Bari to my friends. I am a student and have recently appeared for my Public examination. I did my best, and I am expecting a good first class pass. The result will be declared in January. After that I shall continue my studies and shall join a college. I shall have much spare time then. During the spare time I shall try and send you some contributions for the Children's Own Corner.

"I am very fond of reading and writing, and I like to become a good citizen of India. In Madras there are very few children's Libraries and they are at big distances where it becomes well night impossible to reach. I shall do my best to expand the Balkan-Ji-Bari, and also to help the organisation. I am very fond of Pen Friends, and should like to have them in Bombay and Delhi. So Good-bye for the present, and more in my next letter".

Will any of our sisters, specially those belonging to Bombay and Delhi, please write directly to M'ss P. N. Pramila Devi, C/o Shri P. R. Narasimhulu Naidu, 23/- Acharpapan Street, Up-stairs, George Town, Madras. 1.

If there are any others who wish to have Pen Friends in other countries, I shall be glad to receive full particulars from them and publish them in these columns.

A Puzzle And A Sum

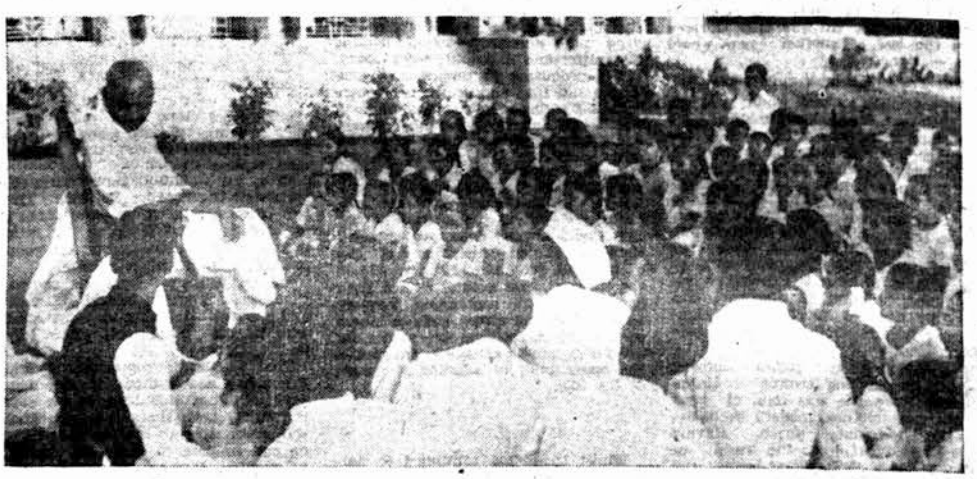
The following puzzle and sum have been sent for publication by Sister Roshan K. Irani of Tardeo, Bombay:—

My first is in stag but not in silk;
My second is in cream, but not in milk;
My third is in shoe, but not in boot;
My fourth is in laugh, but not in hoot;
My fifth is in hot, but not in cold;
My sixth is in bought, but not in sold,
My seventh is in hornet but not in bee;
My eighth is in tied but not in free
My ninth is in shot, but not in gun,
My tenth is in play, but not in fun
My eleventh is in fish, but not in eel;
My twelfth is in stern, but not in keel,
My whole is the name of an island.

Answer: Great Britain.

A man sets out with a basket of eggs for sale. The first customer buys half of what the basket contains and half an egg. The second customer buys half of what is left and half an egg. The third customer buys half of what is left and half an egg. That left the man with exactly three dozen eggs. He had no broken eggs to start with, he did not break any, and he had no broken ones left. How many did he have when he started?

Answer: 295 eggs.



Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel among the children of Balkan-ji-Bari.

It Usually Is

They were talking about the weather and Harry summed up the position.

"It strikes me that the usual unusual weather has been more unusual than usual this year", he said.

Could Be Worse

"Bobby, I am surprised. This note from your teacher says that you are the bottom boy in a class of 25"

"Well, it might be worse"

"I don't see how"

"It might have been a bigger class"

In Secret

"I'll tell you a secret", said five-year-old Billy to his little sister.

"What's a secret?"

"It's something that somebody tells everybody else in a whisper", said Billy.

Sage Saw

A monkey remains a monkey though dressed in silk.

Budding Artist

A young artist was bragging of his skill.

"Ah" said the man to whom he was talking. "I also was a good artist as a child. Once I drew a small cartload of turnips over a bridge. The people of the village noticed me so I drew their attention."

The boaster retired defeated.

Just An Idea

"As Plato wrote, When men speak ill of thee, live so that nobody will believe them."

Perchance To Dream

"What would you do if you woke up to find that you had inherited a million?"

"I'd turn over and try to dream it again"

Just An Idea

As Dr. Johnson said, Hope is the chief blessing of man; and that hope only is rational of which we are sensible that it cannot deceive us.

Knowing And Knowing Not

"There is much wisdom in this excert from an old book, but happily for the fools, they are suffered more gladly now than when it was written".

He who knows not, and knows not that he knows not is a fool beat him.

He who knows not, and knows that he knows not, is ignorant; teach him.

He who knows and knows not that he knows, is asleep; wake him.

He who knows and knows that he knows, is a wise man; follow him.

Not Again

Why did you laugh so heartily at that old story George was telling?"

"In self-defence"

"Self-defence?"

"Yes, if I hadn't laughed he would have repeated it, thinking I hadn't seen the point"

Balkan-Ji-Bari

A large number of enquiries have been received for joining the Balkan-ji-Bari and starting its Units. Well, all are most welcome to get themselves enrolled in it by filling up an enrolment form, which and particulars about this All-India Children's Association may be obtained from Dada—"Gulstan," Khar-Bombay 21 mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage. Dada will be glad to hear from you always.

JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving
Dada

"GULISTAN," KHAR BOMBAY 21

Kurla Balkan-ji-Bari children exhibiting Physical feats.

Pilgrimage To Rome

HOLY YEAR IS A RELIGIOUS SPECTACLE AND A TOURIST ENTERPRISE

AS THE Holy Year and Pilgrimage to Rome are nearing conclusion, it is appropriate to appraise it in three aspects—as a religious spectacle, as a tourist enterprise, and as a display of power.

As a religious spectacle it is having a huge success, not a little of which is due to the warmly sympathetic treatment accorded by the press and radio of the Western nations. Every major item of pageantry in St. Peter's is transmitted to a huge audience in the outside world with reverence and respect. The impact of such publicity is enormous and from the Vatican's point of view the result would be worth while even if the pilgrims themselves were disappointed. As far as I can find out, the pilgrims are not disappointed. They are deeply impressed in spite of the fact that from their point of view the pageantry for the most part is badly organized, writes Paul Blanshard in "The Nation."

Its most interesting feature is the Pope himself. He fits into the ceremonial atmosphere perfectly. His thin ascetic face, his luminous eyes, his kindly smile, his long graceful hands combine to make him a natural idol for the faithful.

His reputation for personal piety is unchallenged. The sight of him in robes of white or of scarlet trimmed with gold, with a triple tiara or a white skull cap on his head, waving his hands in graceful benediction from his gestatorial chair, which is borne on the shoulders of two rows of stalwart guards dressed in scarlet uniforms, fulfils every pilgrim's dream. For good measure, at canonization ceremonies the Vatican jeweller carries two extra tiaras, and behind the Pope's chair are fan-bearers with huge Oriental fans.

Although Pius XII is now seventy-five years old and his voice has become rather thin, he is apparently in good health and is standing the strain of the Holy Year with great fortitude. His routine is strenuous. He must see crowds of admirers almost every day, many of them in great "general audiences" in St. Peter's. He makes a short speech of welcome in several languages, essentially the same speech every day, mentioning the name of each group of pilgrims and their home town. He concludes with a few words of moral import and a blessing. His French and German are apparently perfect, his Spanish and Portuguese fair, but his English is so heavily accented that it is difficult to understand.

Exalting The Pope

Of course, the whole machinery of the Holy Year is designed to exalt the Pope as the leader of Christendom. At canonization ceremonies during the public "obediences" the cardinals kiss his hand, the bishops his knee, and the abbots his foot. The recent congress of priests called to study the Holy Shroud in Turin discovered that the portrait on the shroud resembled Pius XII and that the resemblance had a high symbolic value

The Pope's only important encyclical of the Holy Year, "Of Mankind," which he issued on August 21, reaffirmed the exclusive claims of the church to the possession of truth and in a sense re-emphasized his own claims to uniqueness in the modern world.

As a tourist enterprise the Holy Year has fallen considerably below expectations. Four Catholic hostels for pilgrims were closed as early as July, and the air lines reported huge block of unclaimed seats even before the war in Korea began. There has been for some time a surplus of apartments in Rome, and the first-class hotels have vacant rooms. Naturally, there is much grumbling among merchants and owners of 'pensiones,' who are not making as much money as they anticipated.

Only Few Americans

The primary failure of the Holy Year as a tourist enterprise has been the disappointing American attendance after the great build-up in the United States.

The Vatican is especially sensitive about American reactions because its contributed revenues come chiefly from the United States and it relies greatly upon American support for its foreign policy. Not more than 15,000 Americans had registered by July 10; perhaps 1,000,000 pilgrims had come to Rome, but the overwhelming majority were Italians.

It has been unofficially stated that the total now exceedes 2,000,000—not a large quota in a nation which is supposed to have more than 45,000,000 Catholics. Moreover, a very large number of the visitors to Rome are tourists who take advantage of the cheaper transportation rates obtainable by those who register as pilgrims.

As a display of power through numbers the Holy Year is a success in the newspapers, but it is difficult to estimate the actual size of the crowds that attend Vatican demonstrations. The Vatican radio is extremely bullish on such matters, and the newspapermen here tend to take its figures respectfully. The Vatican has repeatedly asserted that for special events 500,000 of the faithful can and do assemble in St. Peter's Square and the Via della Conciliazione which leads into it. (The claim that Catholic Action could produce half-million crowds on all important occasions undoubtedly had an effect on the 1948 election). Now it appears that the crowds have never contained more than 150,000 persons and that recent accounts are about 80 per cent exaggeration.

Camille Cainfarra of the New York Times became impatient with the contradictory reports about the attendance at Vatican functions and decided to measure off St. Peter's Square for himself. He discovered that the square has an area of only about 33,000 square yards, and that even when the entire length of the Via della Conciliazione is included, the maximum standing room for a crowd is 45,000 square yards. If we assume that people are packed three to square yard on the ground and allow for 5,000 more on the roof tops, the largest possible number at a Vatican demonstration is 140,000. Fortunately for its members, Italian crowds do not commonly press tightly together—one person per square yard is more typical than three. I found that I could move about freely with a camp chair in the two largest outdoor assemblies of the Holy Year, the one on Easter morning and the one on June 24 when Maria Goretti, the Italian girl of eleven who died defending her honour in 1902, was canonized. The exaggeration in estimating the number of people inside St. Peter's is equally obvious—35,000 is the maximum the basilica will hold, whereas the Vatican frequently claims an attendance of 50,000.

First Canonisation

The canonization of Maria Goretti was perhaps the most-publicized event in the history of the Vatican. For months before the day Catholic papers carried stories about the coming celebration, and tremendous efforts were made to get girl's schools all over Europe to send delegations. It was the first canonization ever held outdoors and the first ever attended by the mother of the saint.

The Catholic Action press reported an advance demand for 185,000 tickets. But though the weather was perfect not more than 75,000 people were present—the Vatican radio said 500,000. Incidentally, no woman was in the papal procession that day or on the day when a French nun was canonized. Homage in heaven does not assure equal rights on earth.

The relatively small number of pilgrims is a reminder of the substantial losses in territory and members the church has suffered since the last Holy Year in 1925. Then Poland, Hungary, and Czechoslovakia were strongholds of Vatican influence, and the church had a sizable following in Rumania and the Ukraine. Now the pilgrims from Eastern Europe are conspicuous by their absence. The church in Rumania has almost disappered, and in the Ukraine it has gone over, with Soviet encouragement, to another communion. The loss of membership in these two areas alone is measured in millions. Nobody knows what it will be in the whole Soviet bloc, which once claimed 45,000,000 Catholics. The settlement made in Poland last April by the local Catholic hierarchy without previous approval by the Vatican indicates that the threat of national, anti-Vatican Catholic churches is serious.

Catholic Power

On the other side of the balance sheet of Catholic power is the greatly increased influence of Catholic political parties in Western Europe. Catholic dictators or Catholic political groups rule or share in the rule of Italy, France, West Germany, Spain, Portugal, Belgium, and the Netherlands. But when Catholic power in these nations is analyzed, it is seen to be largely negative power, defensive fright-reaction against Communism.

Here in Italy, for example, a large proportion of the people who vote Catholic with the dominant Christian Democrats are not voting so much for the Vatican as against the Kremlin. The Vatican is thriving on anti-Communism, and its leaders are shrewd enough to make the anti-Communist gospel a primary theme in the Holy Year.

Two questions about the Holy Year are often asked by Americans. How successful is the project financially? Are American public funds being used in the enterprise?

It is impossible to answer the first question categorically, because the Vatican is a sealed vault on all financial matters,. The Pope is his own treasurer, is responsible to no one, and is under no obligation to report his enormous gifts during the Holy Year or the church's great losses of revenue in Eastern Europe. It is known that the Holy See is Italy's largest single landowner if all its subsidiaries are included, that it has gigantic stockholdings in Italy's corporations and that American Catholics pay more than half its current contributed income.

As to American public money, E. C. A. funds are not being used directly even for tourism projects, but some Italian counterpart funds released by virtue of American contributions, have been spent for tourist facilities. Morally they are American funds, and their assignment must have E. C. A. approval. They total about dol. 2,880,000 of which dol 1,200,000 is an outright grant. Loans and grants from counterpart funds have gone to both Catholic and non-religious organizations for beds and the remodelling of buildings for the accommodation of pilgrims at the agreed maximum rate of dol. 3 a day for bed and three meals. The grants never exceed 25 per cent of the total cost of a tourist project.

Is this use of public funds, technically Italian government funds, a violation of our policy of church-state separation?

Possibly but it has clear economic justification, and it must be remembered that in a country in which the church controls so much of the welfare work it is difficult to apply our church-state principles without impeding economic recovery.

Even the municipal hospitals here are staffed by Catholic nuns, and no other Italian agencies are so well fitted to provide cheap lodgings for tourists as the religious orders. Moreover, the amount of money allotted to Holy Year tourism is only one-eighth of that allotted the private hotel industry.

I am not inclined to be critical of the E. C. A. here so long as it holds out against Christian Democratic pressure for counterpart funds for churches and church schools. Apparently it is standing firm against such demands.

Very Important!

A prominent Church dignitary, while visiting in Montreal, took a side trip into the Laurentians. As the date of his return was upcertain, his host hesitated to forward the prelate's mail. But one envelope—a long, impressive looking thing from the churchman's secretary—had his host worried. Surely it contained some important document for which the entire church was probably waiting approval of the reverend gentleman. When the dignitary returned, his host explained the situation and hoped he had done the right thing in not sending it on.

"As a matter of fact, I'm glad you didn't", the prelate smiled. "It might have become lost." Then he opened the envelope—which contained a week's clippings of the Dick Tracy comic strip!

A GAME OF THREE

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(Continued from page 25)

home, he could not supress his unexpected joy and flinging his arms round his mother who was busy preparing the noon meals, he exclaimed, "Mother we're in luck's way. Look what I have found!", and diving his hands into his pockets he produced before his mother's eyes the shining bar of gold! His mother was astonished; at last Fate had been kind, there was going to be a relief from drudgery —she thought to herself, "Where did you get this my son? Pray tell me." Jubilantly Prabhakar narrated the story to his mother. Together they now looked forward to the home-coming of the father.

As usual he arrived that evening from work, dog-tired. Mother and son could scarcely suppress their joy and happiness. "What is it," he enquired feeling rather irritated, "Why all this excitement?" "Look what Prabhakar has found this morning," exclaimed the mother. "Why, that is gold!" The father excitedly shouted. "Sure, father," assured Prabhakar, "And listen to my story." "At last," the father sighed, "we have come to see good days. Now I can pay off the debts incurred during your illness, buy your mother and you some clothes and I can take leave and we can go off to our native Ratnagiri. Prabhakar's father was so excited that he was scarcely following his son's story of his find. Looking up to his wife he enquired, "How are we going, all of a sudden, to dispose of gold." His wife suggested they sell a small piece at a time. "Yes, you are right. That will cast aside any suspicion. Haven't we a hammer and chisel. Let's chip a piece off the bar and I can go off at once and pay off a part of the Marwari's loan." Prabhakar quickly brought out an old chisel and a small hammer.

In the evening's excitement, the father had not even had the time to take off his coat. Casting it off now, he squatted rightaway on the floor, holding chisel in one hand, hammer in the other and commenced to chip a piece off the bar. Surrounded by his wife and his son eagerly looking on, he clumsily set about the task—but he could not be laughed at; he was no goldsmith nor do goldsmiths resort to such crude methods. But this occasion demanded the means. At each measured stroke, tiny chips of gold scattered about the place. "Slowly," his wife guided him, "valuable gold is being lost thereby," mother and son eagerly picking up the tiny particles. Then at last at one heavy stroke the bar broke in two. Grabbing up a piece to scrutinise the luster of its core, the earlier minutes' excitement gave way to shock, for lo! the colour of the core was not golden but the reddish brown of copper!! What a cruel disappointment. Not a word was uttered by the family.

Even mother and son who stood looking on, seemed to sense instantly the disappointment. Prabhakar's father continued to squat there motionless and speechless. His mind began to flash messages within itself. Even as it dawned on him that the loss of his son's genuine gold ring and the gold watch valued at Rs. 200 he had arranged to smuggle from Portuguese territory was a fact, he could scarcely do anything but laugh in utter helplessness; and beating his forehead, he accepted the cruel joke played on his innocent son by what was apparently a gang of tricksters as yet another stroke of misfortune for the family by the cruel hands of Fate.

WHAT AILS BRITISH ARMY?

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(Continued From Page 6

Capt. Liddell Hart

85,000 British troops are serving outside Europe—less than a quarter of the total, compared with more than half before the war.

The most significant, and startling fact of all is that some 200,000 troops are serving at home. Yet not a single fighting division has yet been produced from this large mass of men.

What is the Government going to do now towards creating more divisions to help fill the yawning gap in the defence of Western Europe?

The French, in their new programme to lay out 2,000 milliard francs (£ 2,000 million) in the next three years, announce that it will provide fifteen new divisions, fully equipped. The British Government, when setting forth its new £ 3,400 million programme, gave no indication of how many additional divisions are planned.

The French have been quick to notice the omission. They remark that the announcement of a definite number of divisions would do far more to strengthen continental morale, and impress the Russians, than any figures of money.

The period of national service is now being extended from 18 months to two years. That should bring a considerable improvement in the position, making it possible to produce some more divisions. But unless there are radical changes both in organisation and training methods, the product will still be poor compared with that of a purely Regular army of equivalent size.

It is doubtful whether anything much less than a three-year period of service would be really economic, or produce as good results as a moderate increase of the Regular Army.

Out-Of-Date

Moreover, three years' conscript service would be a far heavier burden, and more detrimental to industry, unless it was imposed in the form of "selective service", which is essentially unjust—since it means picking out part of each age group to serve for a lengthy term, while leaving the remainder free to pursue their civil careers. So it seems unlikely that any Government will venture to introduce three years' conscript service, either on a universal or a selective basis.

Two years' service is a poor compromise. To keep the present batch of National Service men for an extra six months may be of some help as an emergency expedient. But before banking on two years' service as a permanent solution of the defence problem there should be the most searching enquiry as to how many divisions it would produce, and whether the number would be larger than we could obtain by scrapping conscription and returning to the pre-war system of having a purely Regular Army as a first line of defence.

What really counts in meeting the threat of sudden aggression is the number of fully-trained and equipped divisions that are ready for immediate action. In that vital respect the present system has proved an utter failure as anyone can see.

Peacetime conscription was adopted in Britain on an out-of-date assumption. The late Minister of Defence stated that "the essential purpose of the Bill is to create a body of trained reserves". But a body of reservists to expand the Army after mobilisation would not redeem the consequences if Western Europe was quickly overrun, as it could be, through a lack of standing divisions on the spot and ready to meet the shock. The first few days, or weeks at most, may be decisive.

'Regular' Divisions Needed

Even today there are 185,000 men in the Regular Army. That number is rather more than before the war, exclusive of the number of troops who were tied up in India. From the existing number of troops it would be possible, if conscription were scrapped, to produce more divisions than the present system has provided from twice as many men. Another important consideration is that a far larger proportion of the military budget would be available to spend on new equipment. For, as we have seen, the bulk of our expenditure has gone on the mere upkeep of a mass of men who contribute very little to actual defensive strength.

It is as important that the front line forces should be fully equipped, with the best possible weapons, as that they should be fully trained.

But it should also be possible to obtain a substantial increase of the present numbers in the Regular Army and thus create still more divisions.

There is no justification for the common assumption that conscripts are needed as a "fill up" until we have tried the effect of offering adequate inducements to join the Regular Army. Pay rates are being improved, but even more attractive might be the promise of a good lump sum to men on completing their service, as a help towards buying a house or starting in business.

I could give a long list of other reforms needed in the conditions of service, but none would be likely to have such a speedy effect as these.

A small proportion of the money now spent on the maintenance of nearly 200,000 conscripts would suffice to provide such an added inducement to volunteering for the Regular Army. There is good reason to reckon that we could raise its length to 250,000 or more.

With such a Regular strength we could almost certainly form more divisions ready for action than under the present system, even with conscript service extended to two years.

Multiple Hindrance

The mixture of conscription with voluntary service is a multiple hindrance to the recruiting of sufficient volunteers. Regulars tend to dislike serving with conscripts. In particular, they resent being called on to undertake the larger share of "fatigues" and caretaking jobs of a menial kind. The practice of giving conscripts the same basic rate of pay has until the recent announcement of new, higher rates for Regulars diminished the inducement to enlist for a short term of Regular service.

The National Service call-up had in effect diminished the recruiting pool, and only a small number of the young men who have done compulsory service show an inclination thereafter to volunteer for the Regular Army.

Besides the need for a searching enquiry into the "productivity" of the mixed and the purely Regular systems, it is also urgent to re-examine the problem of the right proportion between combatant and auxiliary troops—between "teeth" and "tail". There is all too much evidence that our military organisation is wasteful of man-power. The evidence comes not only from the experience of those who have served in the Army in recent years, but from statistical comparison with other armies.

Soviet Man-power Economy

The Minister of Defence himself has stated that the Soviet Army numbers 2,800,000 men, and produces 175 active divisions. That represents one division for every "slice" of 16,000 men. The British Army at present produces 4 divisions from every 94,000 men!

That appallingly poor proportion cannot be ascribed to the burden of our oversea garrison duties or long lines of sea-communication—a very prevalent excuse. For if the troops outside Europe are excluded, our product appears worse still—a mere 2 divisions out of 200,000 men.

Soviet divisions are much smaller than ours. Their infantry division numbers only 11,000 men, and their armoured division is a shadeless. But their weapon strength—the decisive factor—is as large as that of a British or American divisions. They contain fewer "auxiliaries" and carry less "impedimenta".

But even on the customary "man-power" basis of reckoning three Soviet divisions as equivalent to two Western-scale divisions, the all-over "divisional slice" is no more than 24,000 men—four times as economic as our product. That basis of comparison also shows that, in our organisation, the waste of man-power is even worse outside the vision than within it.

Remodelling Needed

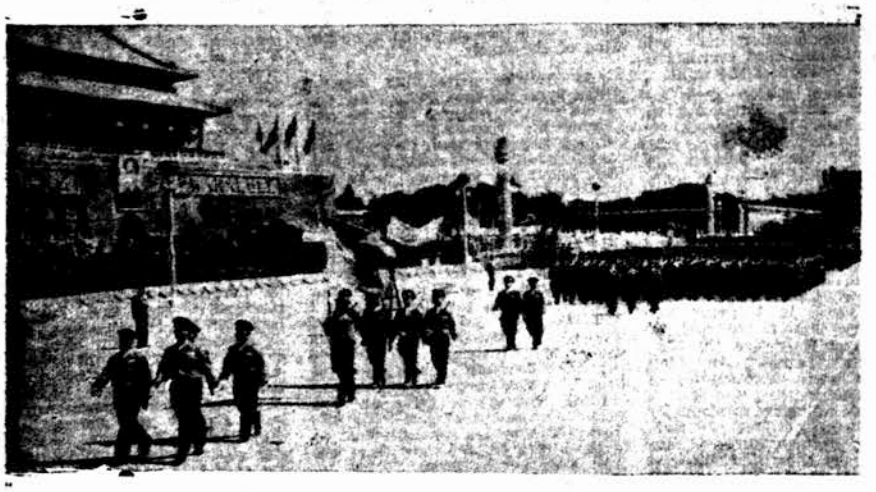
If it is argued that Western troops are bound to have larger supply and other administrative establishments than Russian troops, accustomed to "live rough", it should be noted that the Germany Army at its wartime peak produced one division out of every 23,000 men. Even if allowance be made for the smaller size of the German division, their all-over "slice" of man-power represented less than 30,000 men for each division, whereas ours at the same period was close on 90,000—almost as extravagantly large as today.

There is a clear case not only for a thorough overhaul of our military machine, but for a complete remodelling of it in a more stream-lined shape, and with a better proportion of "teeth" to "tail".

That would produce more divisions. If we likewise remodelled the division itself we could get a still larger number of them. Why do our authorities insist on preserving the old large pattern division? Old habits of thought are the main reason. The Germans and Russians alike came with experience to find many strategical and tactical advantages in having smaller and handier divisions.

There is all the more reason for following their example in a world of power-politics, where statesmen are accustomed to estimate the strength of an allied or opposing nation by the number of divisions it has. Why make the least of our few divisions by clinging to the old bulky pattern? That is a great psychological mistake, besides being questionable on technical grounds. By adopting a new and smaller pattern, and so multiplying the number, we should make a stronger impression on the world. That reflection applies also to the divisional organisation of the other Western powers.

PEKING'S RED AIR FORCE



The scene as Air Force personnel march past the dias from which Mao Tse Tung, Chairman of the Central "People's Government" took the salute during the Parade in Peking to celebrate the first anniversary of the "People's Government."

ART NOTES

By D.G. Vyas.

State to encourage art—Implications of patronage—Danger to be avoided—Role of mechanised agencies—Magazine serves music—Poets who were musicians—Planning of industrial centres Art of Mrs. Dallas.

INDEPENDENCE has brightened the prospects of encouragement to Indian art. Latest to appreciate the importance of art and literature was no less a personality than Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of the Indian Republic.

The occasion was a literary sangam arranged by the All India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan at the Government House, New Delhi. The President said that the state should extend patronage to Indian art and literature just as it used to do in ancient times. His was a re-assuring statement.

Aims Of Patronage

The question is not one of extending patronage in some form, as any sort of encouragement can be interpreted as patronage and the same may be the award of scholarships to a few artists or purchase of a few works of art. Such encouragement may help a limited number of artists for a limited period, but it should not be expected to revitalise any Indian art to the extent that the latter can re-emerge as a living interest of life and can resume progress.

The principle underlying the President's view-point was that state-patronage should be at least, in the same degree as it was in ancient times; and it has its own implications which need to be clearly understood. Essential conditions and environments which had contributed to the progressive development of the various arts will have to be provided again in this age. They involve extension to each art, of state patronage whose proportion and form will have to be determined from time to time in reference to its actual requirements.

First of all, patronage should be so determined that it leads to perpetuation of each art of high classical technique. This is a condition which cannot be rejected. Its fulfilment presupposes discrimination between artists and arts of varying standards. Emphasis should be upon art forms in the authentic Indian technique, compromise or concessions should be left out of consideration when the state undertakes to patronise Indian arts.

Selections Of Artists

Indifference to the important question of standards will have a disastrous effect. As long as the people are not initiated in appreciation of any art of the right type, spurious, sophisticated or experimental forms must be kept away from them. One of the ways in which this object can be achieved to some extent is this. The artists, to whom patronage will be regarded as a distinction, will commend greater respect of the people. The selection of artists will, therefore, have to be confined to those whose art may be of the classical technique, so that the people might begin to appreciate art and artists of the right type

Exclusion of the artists, who deserve patronage, will probably be the consequence of favouritism or indifference in the procedure of selection. Its effect will be that much of the classical technique of arts like music, dance, sculpture and architecture, which has survived, will be irretrievably lost with the death of real exponents. The state patronage will be worth nothnig if it fails to stop any genuine Indian art from going to extinction

Accreditation of patronage, if extended to undeserving artists, will result in propagation of the worship false gods and in dissemination of arts of spurious or sophisticated technique. Consequently the people will come to regard such art as authentic in the absence of the other but right alternatives. Survival of the best of arts will not be necessarily guaranteed even if accreditation is accorded to the artists cast in the moulds of certain institutions which are functioning as culture factories. In the long run, arts will be there, but they may not be Indian in their character. It is not difficult to anticipate what music, dance, painting and sculpture would be like if the so-called modern trends are allowed to progress and to acquire hold upon the popular mind.

The Role Of The People

If the Government House, according to the President, takes the initiative in the matter of state patronage, the authorities will have to be very careful in selecting artists and in releasing arts to the people. The role of the people in art organisation is a factor to which the authorities should never be oblivious. Rightly speaking initiation of the people in appreciation of different arts should be regarded as one of the implications of state patronage. If the people will be in a position to judge arts rightly, adventurers and half-baked amateurs will begin to leave the field upon which they have encroached. This sort of patronage will be more lasting and effective than scholarships and grants.

So far the Government's attention has not been directed to this aspect of art organisation. This is a proposition which is difficult to solve and for the same reason, it should be handled first. The question is how to approach the mass of the people, as it is not practicable to keep them in constant contact with artists. As channels of art, mechanised agencies like the film and radio cannot be missed. Much can be gained from them, if they are harnessed to the purpose of introducing arts to the people.

Channels Of Approach

President Rajendra Prasad thought that the film, if utilised as an art agency, might lose some of the finer aspects of arts. The apprehension was perhaps prompted by under-estimation of the capabilities of mechanised agencies. The film and radio have, no doubt, certain limitations. In a way they stand between the artists and people and deprive the latter of the advantages of direct contact with the executants. Again mistakes, if they creep in the copies of the film and radio-performances, are usually propagated, because they cannot be rectified easily.

However it should be remembered that the film and radio, in spite of their limitations, can travel faster than artists and convey art to the remote corners; but the principal condition is that both should be organised as agencies of transmission of art in its maximum purity. As long as no other scheme can be conceived to make art accessible to the people mechanised agencies particularly the film and radio must be set in full motion. If left to themselves, they might, radiate art irrespective of its standards. From a comprehensive scheme of state patronage, such agencies can never be excluded.

Useful Magazine

The "Sangeet Kala Vihar"—a monthly music magazine—published in Bombay through the Gandharva Mahavidyalaya Mandal has completed three years of its existence. Its first number of the fourth year has appeared with a set of special articles and with a portrait in colour of Tansen on the cover page. The editors of the magazines Professor B. R. Deodhar and his colleagues should be congratulated on their determination to run it in face of financial difficulties. They have shown the spirit and tenacity of real artists.

A music magazine like the "Sungeet Kala Vihar" was badly needed, as it represents Indian music and not the interests of any particular sect or school. The editors have held the balance admirably and have left the columns open to musicians and scholars irrespective of their views and affiliations; and hitherto they have succeeded in publishing the material which makes a distinct cintribution to the thought on music. A part from this, the magazine can claim an All-India character as it is published in Hindi.

In spite of this, it is surprising to learn that the "Sangeet Kala Vihar" is run at a loss which the editors have managed to make good. Such a magazine should not face deficits when the Government has evinced keen interest in arts including music and the public claims to appreciate music in a larger measure The fact is that it has hitherto received no encouraging response from either quarters. When the editors' aim is to advance music, it should be the concern of the Government and public to extend liberal support to their endeavour and to see that the magazine at least becomes self-supporting. Scholars and musicians should also come forward to enrich the "Sangeet Kala Vihar" with articles in a larger number.

Forgotten Musicians

Indra Sabha has, of late, emerged as one of the novel items on the programme of the amateur stage show. The title does not suggest its actual form and composition. In reality it is a Kavi-Sammelan in which some of the saint poets of the ancient age are presented in their original costumes, and the artists are made to recite the songs composed by the saint-poets in whose roles they appear.

As a handi work of poets, this Indra Sabha cannot be anything else in form but a Kavi-Sammelan; and here lies the serious mistake in its conception and presentation. Hindi poets have looked upon ancient saints only as poets and have deplorably failed to recognise them as music composers and musicians. Soordas, Tulsidas, Vidyapati etc. were poets but they were great musicians and exponents of the high music of the Dhruvapad and Dhamar school. Hindi Sahitya Sammelans have discarded music because they cannot appreciate it, and they are not inclined to approach music even in their Indra Sabhas. It is a tragedy that devotees like Soordas, Nandadas, Tulsidas etc. are remembered only as poets and are forgotten as musicians. Opposed to them stands Tansen who is remembered as a musician but foregotten as a poet, though he belonged to their age and category. This is how India evaluates and preserves her ancient heritage.

Location Of Factories

While addressing the Advisory Council of Industries, Bombay's Minister of Industries, Mr. Naik Nimbalkar touched a point of town planning in the context of industrialisation. Congestion in the cities due to the crowding of industries to which he made a pointed reference is the consequence of defective planning, and it cannot be relieved easily and effectively at a later stage. Dispersal of industries suggested by Mr. Naik Nimbalkar, is a remedy, but it cannot rectify all the errors of planning committed in the past.

Dispersal has to be taken in the sense of distribution of industries, and it should be accepted as one of the principles by which schemes of industrialisation should be governed. For given areas, there should be well thought schemes of town and rural planning and industrial centres should be located in them as their integral parts from the very beginning. Dispersal in defiance of the principles of town planning will lead to repetition of the errors noticed in the towns crowded with factories.

Portrayal Of Indian Life

Reproduced in these columns is a portrait by Mrs. Cumi Dallas. It happens to be one of the exhibits from the exhibition of her paintings which was opened in London by India's High Commissioner, Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, on November 27. Mrs. Dallas is, at present, on study tour in Europe and has visited several art centres. She has been also invited to exhibit her works in Venice, Florence and other towns. This should be taken as appreciation of her art which it will deserves.

Well-known to the art-circles of India, Mrs. Cumi Dallas has won awards in several exhibitions. Her art, of which the portrait is an example, is typically Indian in character, because she has tried to capture the spirit of the Indian art tradition and has remained loyal to it. Consistency is, therefore, one of the principal traits of her art. As an artist, Mrs. Dallas is hard-working and progressive in outlook. Her paintings provide faithful portrayal of Indian life in its various aspects.

A PORTRAIT

By Mrs Cumi Dallas

YOUNGEST AIR PILOT

Whenever Jacques Icyx, Belgium's most famous writer on motoring, has to make a long journey, he flies in a 100-miles-an-hour two-seater aircraft piloted by his 13-year-old son, Pascal. For Pascal is his father's aerial chauffeur—and the world's youngest air pilot.

He applied for his "A" licence test when he was 12, but no examiner was available until the following June when he was 13. By then he was an experienced flyer.

When young Pascal went for his examination the examiner was so delighted with his skill that he tried him out with part of the commercial "B" licence as well. Suddenly, the examiner cut out the engine, leaving Pascal to deal with the emergency.

His confidence was not misplaced. The schoolboy-pilot made a perfect forced landing and handled the 'plane like a veteran. Then he went off to do his homework, for he is a keen classical scholar.

RACIAL SEGREGATION IN U. S. ARMY

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Colour Line Gradually Fades In Korean Battles

FOR those in the military who have questioned the feasibility of integrating Negro and white soldiers, the Korean war has been an education. The Army learned again, as it had during World War II, that color lines fade in the harsh light of combat. When the conflict began, the Army, despite the reservations of some top officials, sent the 24th Infantry Regiment, primarily composed of Negro troops, to Korea.

In addition, several groups of Negro service troops were sent over—all, of course, on a segregated basis, since the Army has failed to follow the example of the Navy and Air Force in carrying out President Truman's request for complete equality of treatment and opportunity in the Armed Forces. It is now a matter of record that the Negro troops of the 24th Infantry provided the first offensive of our soldiers early in the Korean campaign, at the battle of Yuchon, following their great efforts on Black Mountain, west of Haman. Other units were unable to accomplish what depleted companies of the fighting 24th did, writes Jean Begeman in "New Republic"

As our troops pushed their way tack up the peninsula, Negro and white officers and men were fighting together. Military expediency would alone have called for complete integration of troops Official and unofficial reports started arriving at the Pentagon —testimonials to the efficient and courageous action of Negroes joined to white troops in front-line combat. A Negro Captain reported to a Pentagon official:

I think I can safely say the record of our unit is such that all Negroes will always be proud of it... We spearheaded the drive back to the Nantong River, reducing the enemy salient, that occurred on August 31. The upshot of it all is that we now have Negro soldiers in every company (assigned) ..... we also have Negro officers in some of the companies leading all-white and mixed platoons... How long the companies will remain mixed, I don't know, but it is a fact now, and I hope it continues.

Our men are good fighters. Some of the acts of bravery are hard to describe and will go unrecorded ... It certainly has made me feel warm inside to be a part of it, and witness our men refuting the "Doubting Thomases"....

Awards For Negro Soldiers

The casualty lists of Negro soldiers who were killed, wounded and missing in Korea are far exceeding their ratio in numbers, either to the general population (10 per cent) or to the ratio to the Armed Forces as a whole estimated to be between four and five per cent. Army policy-makers are aware of this, as they are of the increasing number of recommendations by white and Negro officers for heroism awards for Negro soldiers.

Another Captain on the Korean front recently wrote a Defense Department official:

The 24th and the 9th Infantry Regiments are doing very well and the (Negro) service troops are slowly but surely gaining the spotlight for a job well done Incidentally, I wrote some time ago about two Negro Sergeants, one from Florida, who had been integrated into the 24th division... Well, today G-1 called me and said that Sergeant— has been recommended for the Distinguished Service Cross. That should end the "raised eyebrow" and "tongue-in-cheek" advocates. The boys are really doing well.

While Negro soldiers were thus distinguishing themselves in Korea, Raymond Pace Alexander, prominent Negro attorney of Philadelphia, was visiting our occupation forces in Germany as a civilian observer. Mr. Alexander has now embodied his findings in a report to Defense Secretary Marshall on segregation policies in the Army of Occupation. Unfortunately, Alexander's report has received almost no publicity. Because of the news of Negro conduct in Korea, however, the Defense Department is giving Alexander's recommendation unexpectedly serious consideration.

It will be recalled (Alexander said) that during the bitterest and most tragic hours of the Korean campaign, white troops were sent in as replacements for the Negro troops who suffered such heavy death and wounding in those frightful days. They fought together, they slept together, they died together as heroic Americans .....9,000 miles away from their homeland, for a democracy that they did not fully enjoy on their native soil.

Segregation Rules

...Our Army in Germany—consisting of approximately 92,000 men, 8,000 of whom are Negro—is still operated on a completely segregated basis. The only exception, Alexander points out, is in the field of sports. In Mannheim, Germany, he witnessed the "GI World Series" between the Heidelberg "Hawks" and the Munich "Broncos." At least 12 players on each of the 20-man teams were Negroes, including the star pitchers for both.

Alexander recommended that the absence of discrimination or racial separation in sports be carried over into every segment of army life, "if we are to make a living reality of the directives of President Truman and the Secretary of Defense and the report of the Committee on Equality in the Army Services....."

Alexander urged that the Army reestablish the 24th Infantry on an integrated basis when the Korean crisis ends, that it continue to send Negro enlisted men to all the occupation areas in the world defense program, that it integrate them in all branches on a non-segregated basis, and that it upgrade deserving Negro officers. (Only one Negro has ever reached the rank of General. Today there are only six Negro Colonels on active duty and only about 20 Lieutenant Colonels).

In his report to General Marshall, Alexander warned against maintaining two separate American armies in Europe or elsewhere —one white, the other Negro—especially in view of our plan to organize one great army of democracy in Europe among all of the nations of the North Atlantic Pact and the remaining free democracies in Western Europe. "This would be a monstrous blunder," he said, "one quickly to be used by Russia in their racial propaganda being daily spread among the more than a billion yellow and brown people of China, India and the East Indian archipelago.

During his travels, Alexander said, Burgomeisters and other office-holders of little towns and villages in Germany, as well as French and English civilians, frequently questioned him about the Army's segregation policy in relation to the philosophy of democracy.

He found it "indefensible" to "proclaim one's leadership in world affairs and at the same time send as representatives of our democratic way of life some 90,000 soldiers to Germany ..... separated on the sole basis of color of the skin. American democracy will be a myth as long as racial segregation is tolerated."

It is for Gen. George Marshall now to establish the equality in Germany that the experience in Korea so obviously justifies.

SUBMARINE MOTION-PICTURES

A photographer-diver swimming with the aid of flippers and fitted with oxygen supply mask, shows the left-side view of the Eclair-Aquaflex. The Eclair-Aquaflex is the United States Navy's newest underwater 35-millemetre motion-picture camera. Although it weighs 107 pounds the camera has the buoyance of a submarine capable of being adjusted to positive, negative or neutral buoyancy. The camera is fitted with a vertical fin and wings thereby enabling the diver who has his own air supply to actually swim with the camera under water.

Pandora's Box Of Nucleus

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(Continued from Page 10)

the other two will be prototypes of nuclear ships' engines. Some of these pilot plants may be in operation by 1951 or 1952.

Yet even these belated projects are primarily military. They have been pushed forward by the urging of the Navy and the Air Force, which are actively interested in harnessing nuclear energy to drive warships and bombers. This objective unquestionably can be accomplished, but it will have very little bearing on the economics of nuclear energy.

A nuclear engine that can drive a submarine around the world without refueling will not need to count the cost. To demonstrate the economic value of nuclear energy for more ordinary purposes is quite another project. It will require vast research to develop new materials and new chemical and engineering techniques, and it will call for a great deal more money, manpower and drive than have yet been bestowed on it.

The harnessing of nuclear energy is an economic as well as a technical problem. Obviously nuclear fuel must compete in cost with coal or other cheap fuels if it is to justify the expense of developing it. Great effort will be necessary to find out, but in this respect nuclear fission stands in the same position as Farady's discovery of electric currents a century ago.

The stakes are not small. A single pound of fissionable uranium contains as much energy as two and a half million pounds of coal. On that basis it is for all practical purposes a costless and weightless fuel. Assuming that the technical problem of building plants to burn it economically is soluble, some engineers estimate that it will certainly be as cheap as coal in regions distant from coal sources. And there is hardly any doubt of the supply of nuclear fuel. There is enough uranium and thorium in the earth, of commercial grades alone, to supply the entire power consumption of the world at present rates for 100 years. Lower-grade sources of uranium, such as oil shales and gold ores, are estimated to be sufficient to supply the world for at least 1,000 years, even if we used no other sources of energy.

Mankind is using up fuel resources at a fantastic rate. In another half-century our petroleum will be gone, and coal may be uneconomic to mine in many regions.

Even now in many areas of the world—parts of China, India and the USSR South America, South Africa, Japan—energy sources are so scant that industrialization requires, or would require a huge investment in transportation of fuel. As the peoples of the backward areas awaken to the power of industrialization to enlarge their lives they will surely begin to look hungrily to the possibilities in nuclear energy, especially where, as in China, the goal is a system of decentralized industry. Enough nuclear fuel could be carted in a small truck to start a TVA in a remote wilderness. And ultimately the benefits of nuclear power may be appreciated in every nation; uranium-fueled plants might well heat our cities more cheaply than coal or oil.

Atom's Role

Such is the role the atom could play in a peaceful world. It is man's misfortune that the military got the atom first, before its more beneficent aspects could begin to be explored and to build the model of a more abundant civilization. There is a complacent feeling among wishful thinkers that somehow it will work out all right: that the military development of the atom, is allowed to run its course, will inevitably be translated into the uses of peace. Nothing could be more illusory. Aside from the difficulty of persuading the military and its chauvinistic supporters in all countries to yield up their stockpiles of fissionable material once the arsenals are stocked with this overpowering weapon, most of the present atomic-energy enterprise is of questionable value for any peaceful purpose. The great U-235 separation plants at Oak Ridge, for example, are unnecessary from the standpoint of non-military application, because a nuclear-power plant would operate on natural uranium and plutonium, not on separated U-235.

It is also illusory to suppose that the atom can be developed for war and for peace simultaneously—on parallel tracks so to speak. The military has all the priorities on every facility from raw uranium to scientific brains. In an atomic-arms race a project like the hydrogen bomb—and doubtless worse horrors to come—will always take precedence over non-military projects. It becomes steadily more evident that man must choose between a military atom and a peaceful atom; he cannot have both.

THE NEW LOOK

"I shall never forget the sensational appearance that the New Look created in Paris. For all women it was a moment of tremendous importance. We all thought the new fashion was crystallized. Something we could depend upon, something that would last, something that meant peace time again. We felt the New Look was fun. It made us new, fascinating and unexpected and we thought it would slowly age, like all styles, without revealing its secret and without losing its reality. To our utter disappointment we found, only a few months later, that the New Look we had chosen had not chosen us."

—Louise de Vilmorin

PIANO ACCOMPANIMENT

"One difficulty is the pianos. I've seen everything inside them. Bottles, glasses, ash trays, cups and saucers and even sandwiches—all bounding up and down like a samba accompaniment."

—Jean Gould.

Science And Legend

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(Contitued from Page 7)

mammoths (those prehistoric elephants) were frozen as they stood. In 1799 the frozen bodies of mammoths were found in Siberia, and, when they had been thawed out, dogs fed on the flesh, with no apparent ill-effects.

Darwin and later evolutionists thought that mammoths had become extinct as a result of gradual changes in climate and world structure. Yet in the stomachs and (in some cases) actually between the teeth of these great animals undigested grass and leaves were found. And when this is related (as Dr. Velikovsky relates it) to the fact of the quantity of ice required to cover the vast land areas known to be ice-bound at some stage, involving so much extra precipitation of moisture that sea-water must have been evaporated in order to produce the snow, rain or hail necessary, some great cosmic catastrophe seems to be indicated.

That is the scientific side of the argument. The side of legend is almost equally striking. Here Dr. Velikovsky (who is a biologist, a psychologist and a medical man) analyses the legends of the world, almost in the manner of Sir James Frazer, and shows that the traditions of nearly all races contain accounts of a time when the sun stood still (as with Joshua). Especially striking in this connection are the legends of the natives of Central America, which Dr. Velikovsy considers to agree, at any rate in broad outline, with much that is said in the Old Testament.

In the book of Exodus, for instance, there is the admonition: "Gather thy cattle and all that thou hast in the field; for upon every man and beast which shall be found in the field, and shall not be brought home, the hailstones shall come down upon them, and they shall die."

Dr. Velikovsky suggests that the word translated "hailstones" really means meteorites —and a shower of meteorites would certainly be one of the most striking results of the earth passing through the tail of a comet.

From the Mexican sacred book, POPOL-VUH, from the legends of the North American Indians, from the mystical volumes of the East, Dr. Velikovsky produces similar stories. The earth developed amazing heat, the ocean boiled, large areas were flooded, other areas were ice-bound; there was a descent of red dust, there was a shower of stones from the sky, there was an odd gum-like substance which was mysteriously deposited overnight on trees and shrubs.

One point which some readers may regard as proof of the value of Dr. Velikovsky's findings in the matter of the planet Venus is that an ancient Hindu table of the planets attributed to the year 3102 B.C., does not contain any mention of Venus.

And it seems impossible that the brilliant morning star could be missed by any astronomer.

Well, that is the story told by Dr. Velikovsky. If it seems utter fantasy, not unlike M. P. Shiel's amazing novel, 'The Purple Cloud,' that is no reason for in itself dismissing it out of hand.

We live, after all, in an age of scientific fantasy. The atomic bomb is as fantastic as anything in H. G. Wells.

Thus it is difficult to see why this book seems to have so annoyed some scientists. It expresses a theory which may or may not be true. And if it expresses that theory in terms more flamboyant than those used by Mr. Fred Hoyle —well, in Great Britain we have a tradition of quietude and understatement in these matters.

WEATHER PERMITTING

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(Continued from Page 2)

truction he will not startle at shadows. And do we not see that though fate has caused defeat in some of our battles we as a race have won our war against darkness? The caprices of weather have spoiled a match here and there but cricket as a game has continued to flourish.

CONTRACT

Howard Schenken And Richard L. Frey

North-South vulnerable.
North dealer.

NORTH
♠ K 9 8
♡ A K 2
◇ Q 10 7 3
♣ 7 4 2

WEST
♠ 3 2
♡ 7 4
◇ 8 6 4 2
♣ J 10 9 6 5

EAST
♠ 6 5 4
♡ Q 10 8 6
◇ K J 9 5
♣ Q 8

SOUTH
♠ A Q J 10 7
♡ J 9 5 3
◇ A
♣ A K 3

The bidding

North	East	South	West
Pass	Pass	1♠	Pass
2 N T	Pass	3♠	Pass
4♠	Pass	6♠	All Pass

THE bidding was by no means timid, but the aggressiveness of the North-South partnership was well justified by South's skilful play.

West opened the jack of clubs, and South won with the ace. At first it seemed that South must lose a heart and a club. Counting his winners, South at first saw only five trumps, two hearts, one diamond, and two clubs—a total of ten tricks. Then he saw a way of making six trump tricks and a good play for his twelfth trick.

Having taken the first trick with the ace of clubs, South cashed the ace of diamonds and led the seven of trumps to dummy's eight in order to ruff a diamond with the ten. He continued by leading the jack of spades to dummy's king and ruffed another diamond with his queen. He next led a heart to dummy's king and ruffed the last diamond with his last trump (the ace).

Now South was in position to lead to dummy's ace of hearts and draw the last trump with dummy's king. On this trick South, with no further trumps in his hand, was able to discard his losing club.

The low heart was then returned from dummy and East was unable to prevent South from making a trick with the jack of hearts. The defenders could take only the queen of hearts, and South made a well-earned slam contract.

WORLD NEEDS HIM MORE THAN EVER

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(Continued from Page 8)

eye, but considerest not the beam that is in thine own eye. . . . Therefore, all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them: for this is the law of the prophets."

That was the greatest truth uttered by a soul that was one with Nature and Nature's laws—one love, one truth to which the whole creation moves. It can be felt by every man only that he has to cease to live and begin to be, as Thoreau magnificently and yet simply states—"Drifting on a sultry day on the sluggish waters of the pond, I almost cease to live and begin to be."

In the same vein does Hillel, the grand-father of Gamaliel who taught St. Paul before the latter was initiated to his philosophy of life. (Hillel was a Jew) taught to humanity which Christ later on made a masterpiece of social virtue laying down definite principles for spiritual conquest— "Judge not thy neighbour until thou hast been in his place." Christ saying "Do unto others as ye would that they should do unto ye" Also further my exalation is my humility humility is my exalation and my this is the whole of the Law", according to Hillel. Geographically in the language of Grant, the whole of the south-eastern corner of the human globe was inspired with the psychology of Non-violence, which lay dormant with the earthly conquest of the more virile Germanic race of which Nitzsche was the prototype. The Jews gave mankind the idea of Brotherhood, the Greeks taught the mind the piety of Liberty.

First To Do It

The world had pased before Christ visited the plane of the earth, through the crisises of Animism, Magic, Totemism, Ancestor-worship, Paganism— that was John the Baptist who cleared the way for the great revolution of the time.

Humidity, piety, gentility—the modern hoots of demilitarisation,— as a passage towards world-peace, were first introduced in the psyche of man by Christ.

Christ effected Peace by his word that all the united sixty Nations of the world cannot do under the aegis of the United Nations Organisation. Said he, "Whosoever shall humble himself as this little child, the same is greatest in the kingdom of Heaven,"—and again, "Woe unto the world because of offences, for it must needs be that offences come; but woe unto that man by whom the offence cometh."

He asks his followers to pluck out the eye if the eye offends.

Is the United Nations scheme laid out on these peace-attaining means? Can we say that about the Charter of the U. N. O.? Are the Potsdam Pact and the Yalta Agreement, even, coming nearer home, the Nehru-Liaquat Pact, laid out on the basis of sacrifice or each one for himself, and the devil take the weakest? If Christ is a falling voice what hope to save Korea or Kashmir without killing Peace first by the rude sabre of man?

Plato only dreamed Communism in the web of his masterly Utopia but Christ was the first to live Communism both in theory and practice on the shores of Galilee, in Copernium, and fed hundreds from the small provisions he possessed, both of fish and loaves. He reckoned not that to be Communism which grabbed its nails into other people's entrails — not an imperialism under the shadow of the exploited, but a sacrifice even on the cross, where insulted and done to death, he calls for saving the souls of those who have hacked him to a merciless death, — Oh Father, Forgive them for they know not what they do.

I hear Gandhiji invoking the name of Rama when his breath was gradually reeling towards the realm of final end under the bullets of a murderer.

Birth Control

Christ nowhere encourages possession of property; he is nowhere noticed in my study of the Bible even to encourage marriage—not that he was averse to family life, but that he advocated a planning of the soul and of the mind. Today even a backward Asia is repugnant to over population, and so, plans family life on a more judicious thinking.

Though not re-born, Christ is certainly asserting himself in our narrow social spheres. And when he ascends the highest pedestal of man's life through sound planning of family we may see a correct conduct of the U. N. O., the only cardinal weapon of Peace today on an unchristian globe.

The problem of man's history is absorbed in the economic factor and in the words of Karl Marx, production, distribution, collection and consumption of the wealth of a people have given rise to class-war. His Communism found the panacea in political revolution — and verily France, Germany, the eastern countries of Europe, and pre-eminently Russia, ascended the ladder of economic socialism through war and killing. The same Marxian truth asserted its vigour in the recently awakened colonies under European exploitation.

Real Resurrection

Christ, the first Communist of the world, gathered his forces in the ranks of the fallen and the weak, and at last conquered humanity by the weapon of love. He is an undying emblem of victory both moral and material, for the myriad hordes of starving and naked mankind, for if they did not fear the Atom Bomb, with the saving power of love, and made life and death equal in their eye as in the eye of God, cannot the world be still saved?

When that comes Christ will have his resurrection upon this limpid earth.

THE HOODED KILLER

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(Continued from Page 5)

the nerves from getting paralysed and this will give no room for fermentation in the tissues.

Wonderful Pills

The Hindu physician does not make the assertion that there could be a universal antidote for snake-bite. One such medicine is, however, mentioned in one of the "Granthams". It is this:—Kill a musk rat, pour into its mouth 72 grains of mercury and then stitch it up. Then dry the rat in the shade of the sun. When well dried, grind it into a fine paste with the juice of Datura Stramonium leaves freely mixed. This paste should be resolved into pills. These pills are to be administered only in very serious cases.

These would seem to be mere "First Aid" in treatment of snake-bite, if we would but look into the various other methods mentioned in some of the "Granthams" available. It cannot for a moment be doubted that Indian toxicology does not claim intimate knowledge of the virtues of many indigenous plants and shrubs as snake-venom antidotes, but I have not the space to give a full account of these medicines. The Hindu physicians have for long been keeping these medicines a great secret and it is a difficult matter to make them give out those secrets.

Mantrams And Charms

The treatment of snake-bite known to the ancients of India is accompanied with certain "Mantrams" and charms. It would be a mistake to despise them as crude and unscientific. Though we believe more in the efficacy of medicines than in that of "Mantrams", we are not prepared to concede that "Mantrams" are quite useless. The "Mantrams" repeated in the cure of snake-poison are only special sets of prayers repeated a thousand and one times uninterruptedly addressed to Siva and Garuda. Siva is prayed to as Master of the snakes; the King of Birds "Garuda" is worshipped as the enemy of snakes. While God Siva is loved and obeyed by the serpents, Garuda is a terror to them. Thus the Hindu physician gets himself fortified in all possible ways in finding a cure for snake-poison.

DON QUIXOTES OF CRICKET

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(Continued From Page 2)

ment were seen running on the side of the wickets together and simultaneously.

One batsman held the bat, which with himself almost made an obtuse angle (a style reminiscent of early 19th century).

A batsman hit the balls when they were a yard off the stumps.

Players thrust the catches aside, like shy spinsters declining the pressing proposals of matrimony.

Runs were taken and given on 'as you like it' terms.

There were some maiden overs, albeit slow-bowling, for batsmen felt almost maidenly shy of hitting it.

Some batsmen played with the wicket-keeper's pads and felt none the worse for it. It was a case of 'where ignorance is bliss, it is folly to be wise'.

A fieldsman looked at the catch, ran for it, but stopped short, saying, 'impossible' and let it go.

Stumps were drawn when most of the players were short-breaths with batting, bowlers quick-breaths with bowling, and fielders long-breaths with fielding.

A fixture that should go down in the Cricket World as truly great—greater than the famous exploits of Don Quixote.

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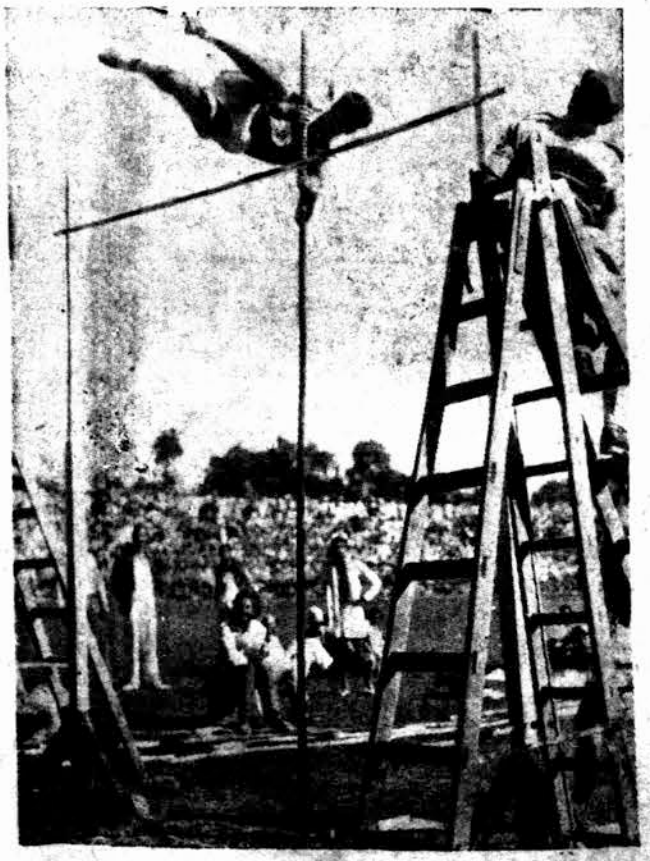
HOW INDIA'S DEFENDERS KEEP ACTIVE



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Top: Squadron Leader Mukherjee receiving the Tennis Championship cup from Mrs. Singh) wife of Air Commodore R. H. D. Singh in the Inter Command sports meet at Bangalore.

Left: Flight Cadet Logharm. No. 1. A.F.A. clearing 10 feet 6 inches in fine style, creating a new record, the previous one being 10 feet 4 inches.

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AIR MARSHAL TAKES SALUTE

Air Marshal E. Ivelaw-Chapman, C.-in-C., Indian Air Force, taking the salute when athletes march past him.

Top: After thrilling parachute descent. Operational Command and the Sullivan Police Teams with Air Marshal E. Ivelaw-Chapman prior to an Exhibition match at the Mysore Olympic Stadium.
Bottom: Operational Command led by Group Captain Jaswant Singh marching past the Air Marshal.
—Photos by C. N. Sethuram

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